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FINANCIAL NOTES

BROWN BROTHERS & Co. FUSE
WITH HARRIMAN INTERESTS

Combining their various interests, Brown Brothers & Company and W. A. Harriman & Company together with Harriman Brothers & Company have formed a new financial firm under the name of Brown Brothers, Harriman & Company. The several concerns will conduct business along the identical lines that have prevailed in the past, and the only direct change in the personnel will be the retirement of Louis Curtis, Sr. after a connection of more than sixty years with Brown Brothers & Co. Through one of its constituents the new organization has an unbroken record of more than 100 years. The new offices of the firm will be at 59 Wall Street. The Scandinavian connections with Brown Brothers & Co. as well as those of the Harriman interests are expected to be considerably advanced through the combined efforts of those constituting the new organization.

ICELAND REPORTED AS OBTAIN-
ING LOAN IN ENGLAND

Within recent times European countries with money to loan have seen Iceland progress to such an extent that this nation is looked upon as a sound and safe investment. This fact finds corroboration in a report from London that Iceland is to obtain a loan in England to the amount of 500,000 pounds sterling. The loan is to be issued at 96½, and will carry interest of 5½ per cent.

KREUGER NOW PREPARING TO EXTEND POLAND
NEW LOAN OF THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS

Once more it is Ivar Kreuger who lends a hand to a country in need of money. The Swedish match magnate is said to contemplate giving Poland a loan of \$30,000,000 in return for which the Kreuger interests will continue to hold the match monopoly of the country. Although the opposition to the Polish government is against the loan, it is reported on good authority that all matters have been arranged satisfactorily and that the loan is to bear interest of 7 per cent and run to 1965. The new loan comes as an addition to the loan previously obtained which matures in 1940.

NORWAY'S FINANCIAL YEAR
GENERALLY SATISFACTORY

Taken as a whole, the financial situation in Norway during 1930 was a considerable improvement over the preceding twelve months. It is true that caution was exercised to a great extent and that the banks especially were careful in respect to such investments as naturally fell within their jurisdiction. There was a strengthening all along the line as regards the foreign exchange situation. In the bond market, interest centered chiefly on such securities as carried a low nominal rate and were of long maturity. Among the industrials which showed some advance the Borregaard issues stood out most conspicuously.

COPENHAGEN MUNICIPAL LOAN
QUICKLY TAKEN IN SWEDEN

The Copenhagen municipal loan for 30,000,000 kroner was offered in Sweden at 4½ per cent and

was quickly taken up by the leading banks in that country. The syndicate which arranged the loan was composed of the Danish Landmandsbank, Aarhus Privatbank, Fyens Discontokasse, the Sydsvenska Bank, Sundsvalls Private Bank, Göteborg Handelsbank, the Farmers Bank, and the banking house of C. G. Gervin. The loan is issued at 96 per cent. The above mentioned Swedish banks made the public offering in Sweden.

RESOURCES AND BUSINESS OF
SWEDISH ELECTROLUX COMPANY

As the largest manufacturers of vacuum cleaners in the world, the Swedish Electrolux Company makes a good showing financially, according to the Quarterly Report, published by the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, in Stockholm. The company has a capital stock of 60,000,000 kronor and at the beginning of last year had cash resources of 12,840,000 kronor and 7,340,000 kronor in marketable securities. The company's liabilities totalled only 7,340,000 kronor. The net profit figures for 1930 are not as yet available, but in 1929 they amounted to 8,540,000 kronor.

HOLLAND AND SCANDINAVIA TO AGREE
ON TARIFF REGULATIONS

The Norwegian proposal for an agreement regarding tariff regulations between Holland and the Scandinavian countries centers on the understanding that none of the interested parties shall raise its duties without first acquainting the others of its intentions and discussing the situation with them. The matter was brought up at the Geneva conference, and here it was agreed that such a move would prove of a decided benefit to all four countries concerned.

DANISH SAVINGS BANKS SHOW
INCREASED DEPOSITS

The Danish savings banks increased their deposits in one year by 44,000,000 kroner. In Denmark there are 535 of these banks, with total deposits of 2,225,000,000 kroner. This amount is divided among 1,889,000 depositors, which means that in Denmark every other person has a savings bank account.

NORGES BANK DISCOUNT RATE
LOWEST SINCE 1898

Reducing its discount rate from 4½ per cent to 4 per cent, Norges Bank has taken this action because of the international financial situation which showed that where before the election the demand for Norwegian kroner was large, after the election large sums of money have again found their way back to Norway. It is stated that not since 1898 has the Norges Bank's discount rate been so low.

U. S. RAILROADS STUDYING PLAN
FOR FINANCING EQUIPMENT

A plan is being studied in American railroad circles for leasing new locomotives from the manufacturers on a fifteen-year basis. The plan would give the railroads the benefit of more modern motive power without the burden of financing the same as a capital expenditure.

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HENRY SEIDEL CANBY is the editor of the *Saturday Review of Literature*, one of the outstanding journals of criticism in the United States, and is one of the judges of the Book of the Month Club. He is also a professor in Yale University. From 1911 to 1920 he was assistant editor of the *Yale Review* and from 1920 to 1924 he was editor of the *Literary Review* of the *New York Evening Post*. Mr. Canby is the author of several books of essays and through his long and distinguished connection with American literature is peculiarly well fitted to write on Sinclair Lewis.

BIRGIT NISSEN was a Fellow of the Foundation from Norway in 1929 and is now one of the editors of *Norges Kvinder*, the feminist organ published in Oslo, and active in many kinds of social work.

SVEN RÖGIND, who is a teacher in the Polytechnic Institute of Copenhagen, has

written an article on the Danish liquor licensing system which has proved so effective in discouraging intemperance in Denmark.

The Honorable JOHN BALL OSBORNE has been Consul General of the United States in Stockholm since 1926. During his stay there he has become deeply interested in the subject of Swedish American relations, especially from the personal aspect. In his article he touches on a number of incidents which have marked their course.

The doings of Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Märtha of Norway are of much interest to the American public. With sympathetic treatment BARBARA RING writes of them in their public life and in their home. Fru Ring is a well known author in Norway.



Wide World Photos

SINCLAIR LEWIS AND HIS WIFE, DOROTHY THOMPSON, IN THEIR HOME, WHERE LEWIS RECEIVED NOTICE THAT HE HAD BEEN AWARDED THE NOBEL PRIZE IN LITERATURE

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Sinclair Lewis

By HENRY SEIDEL CANBY

SINCLAIR LEWIS came from the remote and then still raw North West, the old North West, so called before the upper Pacific Coast had taken the name. He came to Yale as an awkward but able youngster who soon made a reputation for literary ability among his classmates, but who from first to last remained a rebel, a critic, and an individualist. That has been his history ever since, and when, a few years after he was graduated, he told his friends that he proposed to write, sooner or later, the great American novel, he was not belying either his self-confidence or his ability.

Mingled congratulation and criticism have followed the award to him of the Nobel Prize in literature. Those who approve believe with the late Sir Edmund Gosse and many other American and English critics that *Babbitt* was, all things considered, the most notable novel in English of the post-war decade. Those who dispute the judgment of the Swedish committee are either doubtful of the brand of satiric realism that Lewis has made his own, or indignant that Europe should choose what they regard as debased and unfair characterizations of Americans for the highest literary award in its gift.

Doubtless we should all have preferred to have our noblest aspirations made articulate by some modern Emerson and gladly hailed as the essential American idealism by a grateful Europe. But there have been no Emersons in this decade, perhaps because there has been no idealism as confident and as deep-going as his. Impatient critics forget that the history of really important American literature is a history

of a few strong and hopeful souls but of more scornful and angry spirits protesting against a materialism they could not control. It is probable that Melville, certain that Poe and Whitman, would have deserved a Nobel prize of their day, but how did their contemporaries, how have the succeeding generations here regarded them? Whitman has but just, and barely, been made respectable by the Hall of Fame; Melville was ignored for half a century; Poe was a jingle man and reprobate for two generations of Americans.

As for Lewis, his place in art is not yet certain, and it is by no means impossible that his novels, in common with many other important works of fiction, will some day be moved from the shelves of *belles lettres* to the department of social history—but on the shelves they will stay. They have given at least one word to the language, have contributed at least one of those permanent projections of character and personality that remain in the imagination as a reality of the past when history has become colorless and the memory of the once living vague. The prosaic, slightly contemptible, yet pathetic and intensely human Babbitt belongs in that gallery which the great dramatists and novelists have peopled. He cuts a poor figure beside Lear, but so does Falstaff; but where Pecksniff and Becky Sharp and Sancho Panza and Mr. Collins walk, he walks also, and may, for all we can tell, for years to come.

This is guesswork backed by such judgment as may be commanded, but it is not guesswork to say that the literary mood of the post-war decade in the United States was self-critical and satiric, nor will it be disputed that Sinclair Lewis of all our writers has given the imagination brooding over those times the most to feed upon. It is not a question of fairness—satirists are never fair; nor of scope and totality of genius—satirists have always been blind in one eye and deaf in one ear, preferring emphasis to proportion and truth to light. The Nobel prize givers have sought rather social and artistic significance in selecting for honor the novelist who has given in lucid and impressive form news of the self-criticism of a country that has lost its buoyant youth and is growing sick of its own success; a country in which the institutions of the genteel tradition have counted for less and less, and energy has chiefly flowed into the agencies of a dominant and materialistic industrialism, susceptible to ridicule but apparently to little else. Europe regards the phenomenon of a Sinclair Lewis in supposedly prosperous, idealistic, easy-going America as a portent, and Europe is right.

It was, of course, in *Main Street* that Lewis first employed to great purpose his particular gifts. That book was sprawling in its structure, its chief woman character was a rather brittle intellectual, and the criticism sifted through her personality became itself brittle and supercilious. Yet it struck with such deadly might at the smug narrowness and stifling atmosphere of the American small town that *Main Street* became a term of opprobrium over night. So vivid was the portraiture that Americans did not pause to consider that the small town has its own evils everywhere, and that the French provinces might show more horrid examples than could Minnesota or Iowa, but hugged their wounds to their breasts.

In *Babbitt*, a much finer book, he dramatized this American mediocrity, and in the immortal George let it be its own spokesman. Babbitt is all that complacent mediocrity can become in a country developing by the ideals of business, but Babbitt is very human. He was not the typical American; as Lewis himself says, it is his critics only who have so named him, but he was a type, and further a type which many Americans were in danger of becoming. The successful realtor was an American ideal before he became a nickname for self-satisfied materialism.

Arrowsmith was a crusading book, which those who had been outraged by *Babbitt* and *Main Street* failed to see as a defense of an idealism of our day, the idealism of the research scientist. It was an attack on the commercialization of genius, and as high-minded in its standards as any idealist could wish. But Lewis's individualism led him into a documented attack upon the great institutions founded to promote scientific work, and hence this book also left him with the reputation of an iconoclast and nation baiter.

Elmer Gantry gave his critics still more ammunition. Like *Arrowsmith*, this book was a tract rather than a novel. Perhaps this accounts for the fury it aroused among Methodists and revivalists. If it had been more of a novel, the despicable Gantry would have been recognized as belonging to the gallery of Dickensian portraits where caricature is always just beyond the edge. But the scope of the American scene in front of which Gantry cavorted, and the evident resemblance between many characters in this book and figures well known in national life, led many Americans to believe that *Elmer Gantry* was a vehicle for Lewis's views upon American religion and religionists and was to be regarded as propaganda rather than fiction. It is quite probable that when the delicate susceptibilities of sectarianism have become less tender *Elmer Gantry* will be more highly rated than now, when it is read either with indignation or with the satisfaction which

comes from seeing a grudge fed fat. Nevertheless it is too violent and unrestrained a book to rank with *Babbitt*.

Dodsworth, the last of Lewis's important works, is really a study of *Babbitt* grown up. It is the pathetic and rather appealing picture of an American business man in whom a genuine culture based upon true experience has been born, in conflict with the cheap borrowings of his wife who takes her intellectualisms ready made from Europe and wears them like her new gowns. It is the tragedy of an honest man nagged by superciliousness. The theme does not seem so important as the ideas behind *Babbitt* and *Main Street* precisely because it is positive not negative, and is concerned with the trials of the relatively few who are developing new souls in America instead of the many who are in danger of losing what souls they possess. Nevertheless it is important, and if *Dodsworth* is less of a novel than *Babbitt* that is only because Lewis is better at satire than anything else, and in this book can display his best talents only upon the figure of a woman who is too shallow to be taken seriously.

There is certainly no other American novelist with a list of books to his credit of this significance. As works of art they must stand the test of time, and it is probable that only *Babbitt* will stand that test; but as social documents—and how many of our great novels do retain their place in literature because they are great social documents!—the Lewis novels must be regarded as one of the chief monuments of intellectual activity in the post-war decade of the United States. They have the penetration which distinguishes great social satire, they have, with less sureness, the power to create character which is the essence of fiction. Though partial in their estimates of human nature and beautiful only in their organization and not always in that, these defects are common in the art of fiction which, more than any other, is bound close to manners and conditioned by the personality of the author. Readers will not find, nor should they expect to find, a full portrait of America in Sinclair Lewis; but they can be sure of knowing an America which exists, and which he has most shrewdly observed and, with an imagination for which he has been given too little credit, has been able to make into a convincing scene of representative life.



MONUMENT TO THE YOUNG MATHEMATICIAN, HENRIK ABEL, IN THE PALACE PARK, OSLO

Gustav Vigeland

By BIRGIT NISSEN

VIGELAND'S sculpture must be seen. Words are inadequate to convey a satisfying impression of it. All that can be done in an article is to give some technical information and some data concerning the sculptor and his work. And yet, those who have been in Oslo and seen some of the work feel the need to bear witness of it to others as well as may be done in words.

With respect to Vigeland, one thing is clear: his is the greatest, the most vigorous, the most austere mind in Norway. He is a tremendous artistic personality, a consciousness whose nature and mighty dimensions can not be explained by the time in which he lives. He is a genius. It has been said hundreds of times of Vigeland that he is the world's greatest living artist. It has often been said by those who have stood before his overwhelmingly rich production—his mighty fountain project which towers above his other work as one of the



A CHARACTERISTIC PORTRAIT STATUE OF THE AUTHOR AND FEMINIST, CAMILLA COLLETT, IN THE PALACE PARK, OSLO

greatest and most beautiful artistic creations of all time—that we must go back to antiquity, or to Michelangelo, to find a genius of plastic art of equal stature with him. It is amazing that his marvellously beautiful and austere work should have had its birth in this mechanistic age, in this age of misunderstood and misused functionalism, of inferior radio and movie culture, of aping and ignorance, hardness and lies in tremendous contrast and in tremendous, deadly harmony. That this should happen in Norway, arising out of Norwegian spirit and nature, is in

line with the destiny of Vigeland's native land. His fountain project has become so great as a work of creative art that it is not enough to say of it, as the late Gunnar Heiberg said in an article written in Paris in 1906, that this work will make Oslo the City of the Fountain. He might better have said that it will make Norway the Land of the Fountain.

At the Ibsen Jubilee in Norway in March, 1928, a highly representative gathering of the leading exponents of literature and art from all parts of the world met in Oslo to honor the great dramatist's memory, and a leading event of the Jubilee festivities was for them Johanne Dybvad's interpretation of Ibsen. This was a truly great and sincere artistic presentation. Nevertheless, the greatest experience that fell to the lot of the foreign artists and literary men was their visit to Vigeland's studio. This has been said in greetings from land to land, in speeches and articles; it meets one in all the art-conscious personalities who make pilgrimages here to obtain, if possible, a glimpse into the sanctuary, into that fantastically rich world which Vigeland has created. But that huge building, which Vigeland

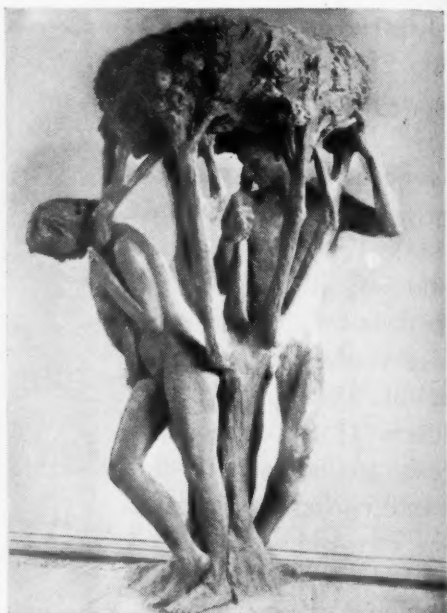
at last acquired when he was fifty years old, must now necessarily be his workshop. Here he must be permitted to work in peace, although it must be said that he has strained his hospitality to the utmost in permitting visitors to enter the studio. It cannot be done often. It is too great a task to move half-finished works of art out of the way when crowds of visitors are to be admitted, and it must be remembered that these visits disturb the sculptor and hinder him in his work, and that his assistants and co-workers in plaster and stone are equally disturbed and

hindered. Thoughtless and untimely visits of impatient admirers may easily cause the loss of works of inestimable value. It is now that we have the master living and working in our midst, and it is now that his city and his country must see that he has peace and proper working conditions. His city has, perhaps, never suspected what a volcano, what a giant it possesses in him; but it has gone with him, as it has probably gone with all those who now tower on high in the world of art and culture—his lot, which has often forced upon him a life and death struggle for his work and for his own individuality, has been so difficult and so overwhelming just in this very conflict between his greatness and intellectual power and the world beneath him that even though his story, when it comes to be written, will be the story of one of humanity's leaders and conquerors, it will also be a tragic story in the fullest and deepest meaning of the term.

The multitude of completed masterpieces, of sketches—there are hundreds of them—that fill the rooms of the studio building, the Vigeland Museum that is to be, up there at Frogner in Oslo, make such

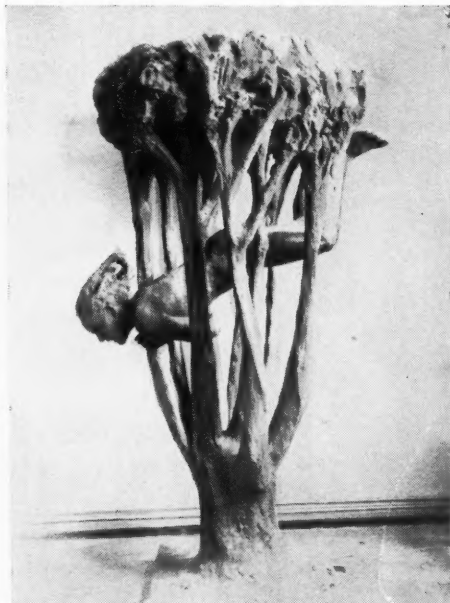
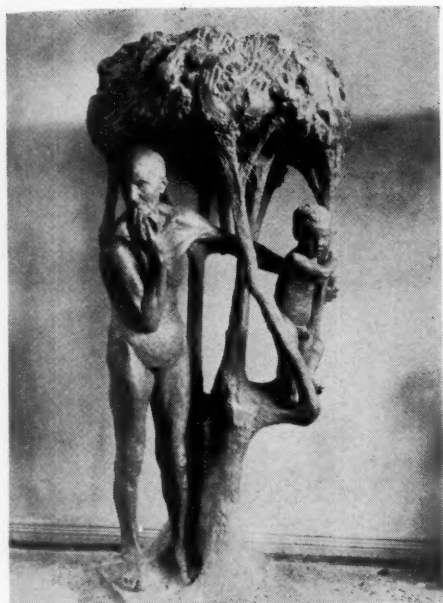


A STATUE OF CAMILLA COLLETT'S BROTHER, THE GREAT LYRIC POET, HENRIK WERGELAND, CHRISTIANSAND



READY FROM THE ARTIST'S HAND ARE THE TWENTY-THREE BRONZE TREE GROUPS WHICH WILL SURROUND THE MAIN FOUNTAIN. THE FIRST SHOWS A WOMAN SEEMING TO COME OUT OF THE TREE, IN THE SECOND, TWO FIGURES ARE ALMOST INTERWOVEN WITH THE BRANCHES

utterances as the following no more than the simple truth: had Oslo, years ago, fully understood that its time of visitation had come, the city might have become a second Florence. Squares in Oslo, Bergen, and Christiansand have monuments from Vigeland's hand, and in art galleries and private collections throughout Scandinavia his masterly portrait busts are found. He has modelled the whole succession of Norway's great men, Ibsen, Björnson, Lie, Grieg, Nansen; at the Beethoven Jubilee it was Vigeland's mighty, living statue of Beethoven that was set up in the concert hall when the symphonies were played; and again, during the Ibsen Jubilee, it was Vigeland's bust of Ibsen that met one's eye in the foyer of the theater. Among his most stupendous works are the Abel monument rising high above the city on a hill near the park of the Royal Palace in Oslo, and the wonderful Wergeland statue in Christiansand on the south coast of Norway. Norway's greatest poet, the brilliant lyricist, Henrik Wergeland, was born, June 17, 1808, Christiansand, the neighboring town to Mandal, in Sörland, where the genius, Gustav Vigeland, was born on April 11, 1869.



THE AGED FIGURE IN THE FIRST GROUP AND THE CHILD DARTING LIKE A BIRD THROUGH THE TREE REPRESENT THE TWO EXTREMES IN THAT HYMN TO LIFE WHICH IS MODELLED IN VIGELAND'S BRONZE TREE GROUPS, TELLING OF LOVE AND DEATH, FATE AND DREAMS

Vigeland's art belongs to the world, but in spite of all difficulties he has anchored himself in Norway, in Oslo. There he wished to make *one* place miraculously beautiful. The chief work of his life, the fountain, was to be placed on a spot in this city. And so he exhibited the first plan of it in 1906 and gave his work to his city, to his country, if they wished to accept it.

People came to see this plan; they came in thousands; they stood in line; multitudes came attracted not merely by the thought of the fountain project, but by the sketches for this beautiful work: the mighty fountain bowl, borne by eight nude male figures of colossal size; around the bowl the larger basin set with bronze reliefs, and on its edge the marvellous groups of trees, bronze trees with human figures among the branches and beside the trunks, figures that told their story, his story, of human life and death and fate, of love, of life's battle, of dreams and thoughts.

Then followed that which we may call "the battle of the fountain site"—a battle which has in many ways continued to this day, although the world is now ready to demand that the artist himself shall be given full and complete control over the old park, that area at



A DETAIL IN ONE OF THE BRONZE TREE GROUPS SHOWING CHILDREN HANGING FROM THE BRANCHES LIKE RIPE FRUIT. IT GIVES SOME CONCEPTION OF THE MYRIADS OF FIGURES IN VIGELAND'S DESIGN

Frogner, in Oslo, which is the spot on earth that his genius has chosen to erect this work.

Two years after Vigeland had exhibited the sketches, came the book about the fountain project. In it leading men and women of Norway and of foreign countries wrote about his brilliant work. At that time his plans were all ready for a plot on one of the heights in the Palace Park in Oslo, elevated above the street and the square which is surrounded by the Storting, the University, the National Theater and the Palace. This plan has long since been discarded; the work has grown by its own weight until now it will fill the area near Oslo's northwestern boundary, between Frogner and Majorstuen, with the slope of Holmenkollen as a distant background. Toward the west,



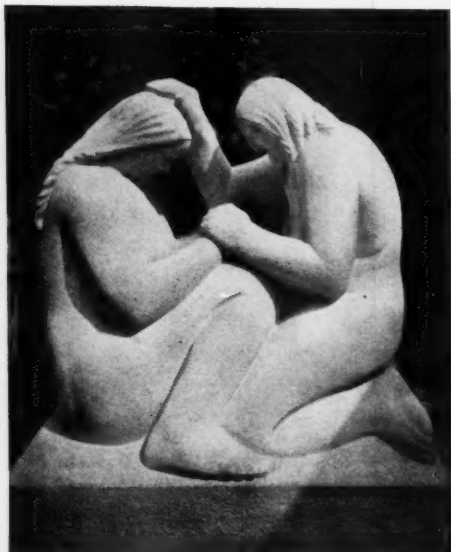
TWO OF THE SIXTY BRONZE RELIEFS TO DECORATE THE GREAT WATER BASIN IN WHICH THE CENTRAL BOWL IS LIFTED BY EIGHT COLOSSAL MALE FIGURES. ANIMAL LIFE AND THE CHASE FIGURE LARGELY IN THESE RELIEFS

near Frogner, stands the studio building, and up on the height above Frogner Park the Monolith was erected in 1927. It marks one of the expansions of the project since the first sketches were made. Now the colossal block of granite stands there, a mighty monument to Vigeland.

When the next expansion of the project, the plan for a fence with a gate into the grounds, had become a fact, the glorious wrought-iron work of this giant gateway was exhibited, and then came as a surprise for the world, as a new, mighty and necessary link in the plan, just as inevitable as the gate and the fence, the bridge across the Frogner pond toward the fountain plaza.

It was a bridge with sixty new pieces of sculpture that the sculptor had now created. Plaster models of the bridge and the completed groups and figures were exhibited in Vigeland's own workroom, in June, 1930, and about 60,000 persons streamed through the studio and the stonecutters' yard while the exhibition lasted.

One may surely say that Vigeland is, in a way, feared, as the solitary, masterful man whose eyes are mercilessly sharp and critically sure in ferreting out pretense and falsehood. To really understand him is, perhaps, impossible for anyone; his genius is too comprehensive. But to see and grasp much of his art and to love it, is possible



WHILE THE ARTIST WAS AT WORK ON HIS ORIGINAL BRONZE FOUNTAIN, THE IDEA OF AN ARCHITECTURAL SETTING WITH GROUPS OF STONE SCULPTURE TOOK FORM IN HIS MIND. TWO COMPLETED GROUPS IN LIGHT GRAY GRANITE ARE PICTURED HERE.

for thousands. And for those who have in the course of time had the good fortune to see and hear him, he stands forth as a personality, a genius, a man who, in his work and in his very nature, is the embodiment as well as the creator of a new culture, nothing less. His is a work and a knowledge that coming ages will dip from as from a well of living water.

Vigeland is, in the opinion of many, a master of the spoken and written word. In short, terse, and brilliant pictures and utterances he gives of his abundant understanding, instinct, and experience. His drawings are, naturally, treasures in themselves, and his woodcuts prove him to be the greatest graphic artist of our time. In this, as in everything else, he has mastered the technique with sureness and authority. There is in him a brilliant genuineness and respect for reality that is many miles removed from naturalism. Since his is an extraordinary artist mind, he has also an unusually comprehensive apprehension of reality. If one is to say of anyone that he is "initiated into reality," one must say it of Vigeland.

Alcohol and Temperance in Denmark

By SVEN RÖGIND

Recent statistics show a surprising decrease in drunkenness in Denmark. The Danish System, based almost entirely on high taxation, is pictured by Mr. Rögind against a rapidly sketched background of the methods used by the other countries of the North. He believes the Danish System to be the most effective, as it is the simplest, but admits the difficulty of finding a level of taxation high enough to discourage drinking, while not high enough to encourage bootlegging.

A WELL-KNOWN Danish author represented himself, in a long novel last fall, as a warning example of the degrading and devastating consequences of alcoholic abuse. The scenes in the book from Copenhagen wine-houses and bars give evidence of exact knowledge of conditions and are not cheerful reading. Compared with conditions in other capitals, Copenhagen is most certainly a sober city, but nevertheless the restaurant life of the town has its dark spots.

By a curious chance, just about the time the book came out, the president of the Danish hotel and restaurant keepers' organizations got the opportunity of directing a powerful blow at the bar as a type of restaurant. This particular speaker characterized the Copenhagen bars as mere drinking joints. This was not the first time that he had expressed himself in this strain, nor does he stand alone in his view of bars. A year ago the Copenhagen press commented vigorously on some outspoken remarks of Dr. Max Henius on the same subject and of the same purport. Both Dr. Henius and the president of the restaurant industry emphasized at the same time the fact that it was not the present situation itself which was causing them anxiety. They were more worried about the tendency to develop in this wrong direction which they thought they could perceive.

As a matter of fact, wine-houses and bars play a minor rôle in the restaurant life of Copenhagen, as of Denmark generally, even if the number has been on the increase in recent years. It seems to be rather a question of fashion here as in so many departments of life. The taste for cocktails, imported from the United States, has created what is really, according to Northern standards, an artificial interest in bars. The average Dane goes to a restaurant either to divert himself in conversation with some good friends over a glass of beer or a whisky and soda, or to eat. Food plays a very essential part in Danish res-

taurants, and even outside of mealtimes most Danes will frequently partake of a little solid nourishment in some form or other when they go to the restaurant to chat with friends and listen to music. Moreover the little circle which cultivates the cocktail has already begun to turn away from this drink which is now gradually being banished from dinners in all homes where good wines are appreciated.

For the great majority of the people in Denmark beer is indisputably the most important drink. There is a historical argument and explanation for this, but it is also a result of the movement in prices of alcoholic beverages in the last score years. It now seems extraordinary to most people that not more than a quarter of a century has passed since the Danish politicians were fighting a hard battle over the question of how much the really absurdly low tax on spirituous liquors could and should be raised. At that time Denmark ranked among the countries having the lowest tax on liquor and the highest consumption of it. The charm surrounding liquor, which was thought to refresh and stimulate the poorer classes, was first broken during the war. Harsh necessity forced the State to disregard all prejudices. The transition to a new liquor tax with a social aim in addition to the fiscal was not entirely pleasant for the people, but they acquiesced in a very large increase in prices with admirable resignation. During the first years of the war the prices for ordinary drinking spirits (*brændevin*) of about 45 percent alcohol, which may be most nearly compared to such commodities as gin in the English speaking countries, Hollands in Holland, "Korn" in Germany, and vodka in Russia, went up, under the stress of high prices and scarcity of raw materials, to about 80 or 90 öre per bottle. At the end of 1917, when the new liquor tax was fully in force, the top price for the best kinds of liquor and aqua vitae was recorded as 11 kroner per bottle. Consumption went down to a fraction of what it was in normal years, and a new and significant era in the eternal struggle between alcohol and prohibition was ushered in in Denmark.

Hitherto the temperance movement had held quite good cards when it was attacking the very great consumption of liquor which was incontrovertibly destroying the health and the economic welfare of the nation. It increased in size and strength, and like the sister movements in Norway, Sweden, and Finland succeeded in obtaining considerable political power. Evidence of this is seen in the Northern commissions for inquiry as to the extent to which the legislation regarding alcoholic beverages would have to be altered in order that prohibition might sooner or later be introduced. Norway was the first to appoint such

a commission in 1910, then Sweden followed in 1911, and finally Denmark in 1914.

The high tax on spirits, followed by somewhat less drastic increases in the tax on beer and in the duty on wines, undermined the demand for prohibition. Gradually, when it became apparent that the prohibition countries were not reaping the glowing advantages from prohibition that its advocates had prophesied for it, and on the other hand that conditions regarding sobriety were improving in Denmark year by year, the position of the prohibition movement became more and more difficult. Then, too, the intensely bitter campaign for prohibition had called forth the opponents of prohibition in defence. A great national organization against prohibition was formed in 1917 called the National Union for the Defence of Personal Liberty.

In the course of years the battle between the friends and enemies of prohibition has surged backwards and forwards without the legislation concerning alcoholic beverages undergoing any radical changes. The high tax on alcohol is adhered to now as a principle by all political parties and also by the people as a whole. There is disagreement, however, as to how high the rates of taxation should be, and the anti-prohibitionists are certainly justified in maintaining that the present rates are too high considering the falling price level of other commodities and the decrease in purchasing power in the last few years. Denmark has, like the prohibition countries, become acquainted with bootlegging, and the heavy burden placed on spirituous liquor and the other distilled drinks has caused a shift in consumption in the direction of strong wines of poor quality, a change that is undesirable also because it disturbs the balance of trade. The cheap liquor will never return, however, and the Danish restaurant keepers should bear in mind the sorrowful lot of their American colleagues and follow the well-meant recommendations not to force the establishment of bars. There is a widespread idea in Denmark, and it is certainly not a mistaken one either, that national prohibition in America would scarcely have come if the American saloons had not offered so many points of attack as they undoubtedly did.

The Danish legislation does not in itself prevent the establishment of bars, inasmuch as a Danish restaurant keeper who gets a license for retailing strong drink can arrange his business to suit himself as long as he observes the ordinary regulations regarding sanitation and order. Nor is it particularly difficult to get a license for selling strong drink, although the prohibitionists have done all in their power to reduce the number of licenses. They have learned something, too, from those States of the Union where the local option system early won

admittance. The Danish temperance movement had already begun, in the first years of the century, to take action against isolated licensed places in the country districts. It succeeded without legislative support in making it the custom that licenses for taverns and inns were granted only if the local populace had expressed itself in favor of the license by a vote. To the disappointment of the temperance movement, these voting regulations did not enter into the first independent law regarding the retailing of, and trade in alcoholic beverages, the law of 1912 popularly known as the inn keeper's law, but when it was revised in 1924 the neglected clause was incorporated. According to the law now in force a municipal vote may be taken on the license question in country municipalities. In the cities, on the other hand, the municipal council elected by the people decides independently whether a license shall be granted or not. The license question is now treated almost entirely from the business and practical point of view. The proprietor of an ordinary inn or restaurant about which the police have no complaint may safely reckon that if he sells his business he will be able to get a license in another town and his successor will be allowed to carry on his business.

In the country the prohibition movement is generally stronger. Especially in Jutland, the applicant for a license runs the risk of having the municipal council go against him, or having his license turned down by a municipal vote. Nevertheless, it is characteristic of the way things are shaping that this is happening more and more rarely in recent years. Whereas in the first period of the municipal vote system prohibition swept like a tempest over the land and brought a very considerable number of taverns and inns to ruin, now the vote more and more often results in a victory for the supporters of the license.

The temperance people may now see it happen time after time that the country people, man and wife arm in arm, will appear at the polls to register a decided vote in favor of a tavern or inn getting a license to sell strong drink. It is, as a matter of fact, a very interesting sign of the times that no fewer than eighty-six taverns and inns in the country in Denmark have, during the last five years, been given their licenses by the resolutely expressed wish of the municipal voters, while only twenty-nine have been taken away. The powerful agitation of the temperance movement against alcoholic beverages no longer makes any impression on the people who can see with their own eyes that there is much less drinking than in the old days and who are given pause to reflect upon reading about bootlegging and speakeasies in "dry" communities.

The Danish solution of the alcohol problem has, of course, its drawbacks, but on its credit side it should be noted that, besides the social benefits which accrue from the raising of the liquor tax, it is simple, intelligible, and cheap. This is more than can be said for the otherwise so cleverly conceived and cleverly enforced Bratt System in Sweden, which takes for granted a State monopolized control of import and wholesale, as well as of retail trade at least in the stronger alcoholic beverages. At present the System includes spirits and wine but not beer. The instrument of the control is a system of monopoly companies under private management, each of which, within its own district, registers every individual consumer of spirits and wine and controls and limits his purchase. The System yields the State a very considerable revenue, but is quite complicated and unwieldy in many respects. The creator of the System, Dr. Ivan Bratt, who, during the fifteen years that he himself was responsible for its administration, was constantly called on to justify and defend it, maintained that the System really saved Sweden from prohibition. As proof of this he points to the national referendum on prohibition in 1922 when the anti-prohibitionists won with a narrow majority over the prohibitionists (930,000 against 890,000). Furthermore, he says that it has answered as well as could reasonably have been expected from it. In support of this contention, statistics show a surprisingly satisfactory decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness and in alcoholism in Stockholm and other large cities of the country. The System has been an improving and elevating factor in Swedish restaurant life and has forced the consumption of alcohol down far below the level of the old days. The less kindly disposed observer might put the question to Dr. Bratt whether Sweden could not have obtained the same results by easier and cheaper means. It cannot be denied that the System is conducive to the formation of illegal trade in liquor. An essential factor in its aim and idea is that it shall take away from a citizen who abuses alcohol the right to purchase liquor, but, in the same moment that his right to purchase is taken away from a man, he is of necessity driven over into the great army of the bootleggers' customers.

The Swedish System is superior technically, socially, and in organization to the Norwegian legislation regarding alcoholic beverages, which bears too much the stamp of the prohibitionists' very considerable political influence in the country. The prohibition movement succeeded in 1916 in forcing the government to prohibit the retailing of and trade in all kinds of distilled beverages and strong wines. For many long years the changing governments had to struggle with prohibition which was felt by a large part of the population to be

arbitrary, unnecessary, and impossible to enforce. It brought the country into political difficulties with regard to trade, since the wine countries protested, not without reason, that Norway had closed her markets to their products. After a period of six years had elapsed the government had to abandon the prohibition against strong wines, and in 1926 a popular vote killed the law against spirits. The government and council did not fully accept the consequences of the vote of the people, but surrounded the sale of all distilled drinks with so many precautionary regulations that bootlegging still has altogether too favorable working conditions. The situation seems to be improving, however, and the position of the anti-prohibitionists is strengthened by statistics which show that the sale of liquor has not resulted in increased drunkenness since the repeal of prohibition.

When Finland became independent, the prohibition law was one of the first to be passed. The young nation was apparently guided by the wish to make Finland a sort of pioneer country in social matters, and all seemed willing at that time to submit to the sacrifice which must be made in the matter of the consumption of alcohol in order to create an ideal society. What a cruel disappointment it has been for the enthusiasts from the first years of regeneration, the whole world knows. The Finnish statistics concerning arrests for drunkenness and criminality vie with those in America in showing the wide discrepancy between the will and the power of majorities to enforce prohibition. Many signs seem to indicate that prohibition in Finland has seen its best days. The disturbed political conditions in the country have strengthened the power of the government over the council of the realm, and the present government seems only to be awaiting a favorable opportunity to replace prohibition by a rational alcohol legislation. It will undoubtedly be modelled on the Danish pattern, even if there can be no question of raising the tax rates to the same extreme height as in Denmark.

Let us now turn back to the Danish liquor control System which can add to its internal services the triumph of apparently finding imitators abroad. In Sweden also, it is suggested that sooner or later individual control should give way in favor of a sales regulation based on a high alcohol tax. The Danish System will certainly hold its own as a means of limiting the consumption of alcohol and thus making its abuse difficult, if the legislative power will only hold by the old truth that "in restraint the master is revealed." It should neither give the trade in alcoholic beverages too free rein, nor on the other hand should it allow the desires of the prohibition movement to influence in too great measure the tax and sales regulations.



ADOLF ULRIK WERTMÜLLER
Self-Portrait in National Museum, Stockholm

The Personal Side of Swedish-American Relations

By JOHN BALL OSBORNE

American Consul General at Stockholm

SWEDEN is a land of hidden romance. Anyone who has read the poetic and spiritual creations of the inexhaustible imagination of Selma Lagerlöf can go into the woods in Värmland at midsummer time and feel surrounded by the trolls and elves who live in subterranean dwellings or concealed in the foliage, revealing themselves only to those who come in the right spirit.

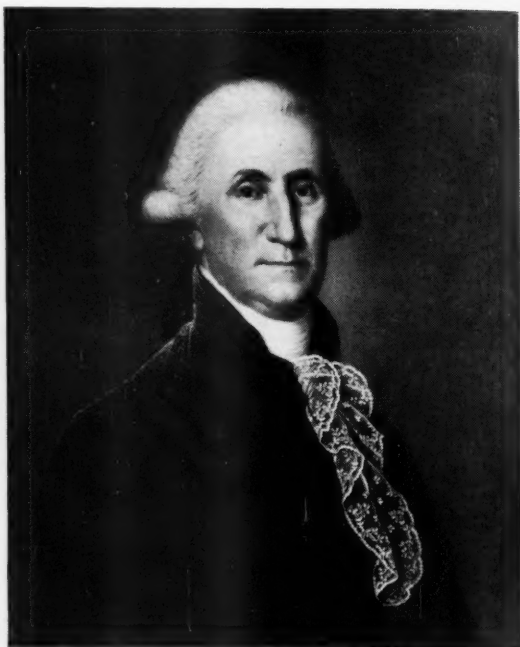
But to every Swedish emigrant America is the land of true romance; and the Consulate General is a sort of romantic clearing house, where I have found it profoundly fascinating to study the stream of America-bound young emigrants of the finest physical types rejoicing in anticipation of the great adventure in the land beyond the seas.

Let me cite just one instance among a thousand. A young Swede born in Avesta, in the province of Småland, left for the United States twelve years ago at the age of twenty-six and landed in San Francisco with only \$40 in his pocket—without relatives or friends and dependent on his own resources. As a great asset, however, he had the inventive genius with which so many Swedes are endowed. He soon invented a new type of calculating machine, and today he is

a millionaire, at the head of a great calculating-machine company in California. That is the kind of romance I mean.

I could give you many other examples, but it is my purpose to touch on the life work of only a few outstanding Swedes and Americans who have had an important share in the relations between the two countries with a more or less permanent influence, and whose lives each constitutes a romance.

At the close of the Revolution, in 1782, the *Societas Scandinaviensis* in Philadelphia gave a dinner in honor of the Swedish noblemen Count Axel von Fersen and Count Sprengporten, who had fought



PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON
By Adolf Ulrik Wertmüller



COUNT HANS AXEL VON FERSEN IN HIS ROBES AS
LORD HIGH STEWARD

gallantly in the war and who had become members of the Society of the Cincinnati, founded by Washington. The commander-in-chief was himself present at the dinner.

Stockholm possesses one of the authentic portraits of Washington painted from life in the Congressional Building in Washington, in May 1794, by Adolf Ulrik Wertmüller, a Swedish artist who was born in Stockholm in 1751 and died in the United States in 1812. This painting formerly hung in the National Museum in Stockholm and is now in a salon on the second story of

the official residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Blasieholmstorg. It represents Washington at the age of sixty-two. The face is strong and the expression alert, but not so severe as in many portraits by other artists; in fact, it distinctly gives the impression of kindly geniality.

Of all the romantic figures in Swedish history none appeals to me more strongly than Count Axel von Fersen, who was a gallant volunteer in the American cause in the Revolution and who later made a chivalric attempt to rescue Marie Antoinette from prison and the guillotine. It was in the spring of 1780, when he was twenty-six years of age that Count von Fersen volunteered his services to the French and was appointed adjutant to Rochambeau. He sailed with the troops to America and served throughout the remainder of the campaign, distinguishing himself at the siege of Yorktown. After the surrender of Cornwallis and the termination of the Revolution he went back to France where the dramatic episode to which I refer happened. He afterwards returned to Sweden and was prominent in political life. He was brutally killed by a mob in a demonstration against him near the Riddarhus in Stockholm in 1810.

The history of modern literature links the names of an illustrious poet, Henry W. Longfellow, with that of the great Swedish poet, Bishop Esaias Tegnér. Longfellow was twenty-eight years of age when he visited Sweden in 1835. While his greatest achievements were before him, he had already established for himself an enviable literary reputation in the United States. He came to Europe on a scholarship connected with the Smith professorship of modern languages at Harvard, and spent the summer in Stockholm.

I have examined the police records of the time which cover the movements of all foreigners, just as now, and the entries for June 28, 1835, read in translation as follows: "Longfellow, Henry, Copenhagen June 19, 1835; private English subject" and on the same passport is written "wife, Mary Longfellow"; in the same handwriting are the names "Miss Clara Crowninshield" and "Miss Mary Goddard" and below the name "D. Erskine" who was David Erskine, first American Consul in Stockholm from 1818 to 1837. Below these names appears "Hotel Garne" which at that time was the name of a hotel at No. 2 Drottninggatan.

While in Stockholm, Longfellow made the acquaintance of Berzelius, the great Swedish chemist; the American Minister Hughes; Baron Stackelberg, who had been for many years Swedish Minister at Washington; Mr. Arfvedson, whose wife was an American, and other prominent persons, by all of whom he was received with most

cordial and friendly hospitality. He settled down promptly to study the Swedish language, which he found soft and musical with an accent like the lowland Scotch.

Longfellow was somewhat scandalized to see the clergymen in Stockholm smoke in the streets, drink punch in the cafés, and play cards on Sunday, and when he went to Uppsala he found the professors receiving their salaries in grain, which was sold for their account by an appointed agent, so that their incomes really depended upon the market price.

The results of Longfellow's visit in Stockholm appeared years afterwards in his beautiful translations from the Swedish poems of Bishop Tegnér, particularly *The Children of the Lord's Supper* and parts of *Frithiof's Saga*.

The noblest messenger whom Sweden ever sent to America was Jenny Lind, who, in 1850, at the age of thirty years and at the height of her renown as the "Swedish Nightingale," went to the United States on a concert tour managed by P. T. Barnum, the famous circus man and one of the most skillful advertisers that ever lived. A comic poem of the day mentioned the tour in this manner:

*"So, Jenny, come along. You're just the card for me,
And quit these kings and queens for the country of the free.
They'll welcome you with speeches, and serenades and rockets,
And you will touch their hearts, and I will tap their pockets;
And if between us both the public isn't skinned,
Why, my name isn't Barnum, nor your name Jenny Lind."*

Jenny Lind gave her first concert in Castle Garden, New York City, on September 11, 1850, the hall being crowded to its full capacity of 11,000. The receipts were the highest on record. Under her contract with Barnum she gave ninety-five concerts, the receipts aggregating \$712,000, of which her share was \$177,000. After the termination of this contract she gave concerts on her own account, the farewell one being in Philadelphia in May, 1852.

Jenny Lind's voice was a brilliant and powerful soprano, of beautiful quality, and its compass extended over a clear two octaves and three-quarters. Shortly before her European tour Chopin wrote of her singing:

"This Swede is an original from head to foot. She does not show herself in the ordinary light but in the magic rays of the aurora borealis. Her singing is infallibly pure and true, but above all I admire her piano passages, the charm of which is indescribable."



JENNY LIND AT THIRTY

Jenny Lind's concert of seventy-nine years ago.

Hence, it has been profoundly interesting for me to locate Jenny Lind's birthplace and childhood home at No. 40 Mästersamuelsgatan, in Stockholm, and to sit in what was her bedroom and listen to the details of her life gathered by the woman who now occupies the apartment and whose family has occupied it back to the time of Jenny Lind's Stockholm days.

The Lind family, consisting of Jenny Lind, her parents and grandmother, lived in an apartment containing only four rooms on the third floor front of this building. It was at one of these

Not beautiful, but gracious and sincere, she electrified the immense audiences which greeted her in Castle Garden and in the numerous American cities visited on her tour. My mother, who is still living, was taken at the age of eight years by her parents a day's journey from her home in Pennsylvania to New York City in order to hear Jenny Lind sing in Castle Garden, and on that occasion she received such a thrill that she has imparted something of it to her children, so that we, too, have felt thrilled by



NUMBER 40 MÄSTERSAMUELSGATAN. THE BIRTHPLACE OF JENNY LIND



FREDRIKA BREMER AT THE TIME OF HER
AMERICAN TOUR

windows that Jenny Lind at the age of nine years was discovered singing to her cat by an official of the Royal Opera of Stockholm, who was passing in the street. At the age of ten Jenny Lind appeared in a play called *The Polish Mine*. She was eighteen years of age when she made her serious debut as an opera singer.

Fredrika Bremer, the Swedish novelist and pioneer of woman's rights, whose statue is in the Humlegården Park, in Stockholm, visited the United States in 1849 and 1850 and left an enduring impression on the educated Americans with whom she came in contact. She was then of middle age and devoting her energies to ad-

vancing the humanitarian ideas of her time, particularly the emancipation of women.

Fredrika Bremer happened to be in Havana when Jenny Lind gave her concert there, and there is a curious story told about her. She considered Jenny Lind's cheeks were too pale, and for their improvement she presented her compatriot with a packet of rouge. But it was never used and was found among Mrs. Goldschmidt's relics when she died.

By her writings and activities Miss Bremer did much to broaden the field of self-supporting women, and her influence was considerable in both countries.

During the American Civil War one of the most drastic incidents of far reaching, perhaps decisive, effect, was the thrilling battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, Virginia, in March, 1862. The Confederate warship *Merrimac* had been defeating and destroying all the Union warships sent to meet her. The *Monitor* was the invention of John Ericsson, a native of Sweden. Almost every detail of it was his conception, including special plans for

the hull, turret, the steam machinery, anchor hoist, and gun carriages. He also supervised its building. Early one morning when the *Merrimac* sallied out to complete her career of destruction, the little *Monitor* rushed forward and fired the first shot. After fighting all the morning the *Merrimac* withdrew, and that was the last heard of her. The fleet of Union warships in Hampton Roads was saved, and the anxiety of the coast cities of the North was relieved.

John Ericsson was born in Värmland at the beginning of the last century. Even as a child he occupied himself in making models of machines, and before he emigrated to America he competed with Stevenson in the invention of an early type of locomotive. He is also known for his invention of the screw propeller as a means of driving vessels, which revolutionized navigation, a fact stated on the national memorial to him which was unveiled in Washington three years ago. John Ericsson died in the United States, and in 1890 his remains were conveyed to Stockholm by the United States warship *Baltimore* and buried in Filipstad, Värmland, where he had begun his busy life.

Any mention of a group of outstanding men and women whose labors have contributed in a romantic sense to a good understanding between Sweden and the United States must include the name of William W. Thomas, who was three times American Minister in Stockholm, covering a period of sixteen years in all. His official career in Sweden, however, began as Consul at Göteborg during the Civil War. When he resigned his ministerial post in 1905, the Secretary of State wrote to him: "You have had the longest, the most distinguished, and the most useful term of service in Norway and Sweden that any American has ever had."

Throughout his long career Minister Thomas labored indefatigably, intelligently, and effectively toward the advancement of cordial relations and good understanding between the two countries and particularly for the dissemination of knowledge in each country about the other. He wrote a voluminous book overflowing with facts called *Sweden and the Swedes*, which was acquired by all the great libraries in America and has been an important source of accurate knowledge about Sweden. In America he gave lectures about Sweden and in Sweden lectures about the United States.

One romantic thing Mr. Thomas did before becoming Minister was to bring back to the United States a colony of Swedish farmers and their families and settle them in northern Maine, founding a colony called New Sweden, which continues to flourish and constitutes a memorial to his useful life. Mr. Thomas died in 1927 in his eighty-ninth year at his home in Portland, Maine.

Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Märtha

By BARBRA RING

WHEN a Danish prince came to Norway twenty-five years ago to take his place as a king chosen by the people, it added not a little to his popularity that he had with him his small son, a bright, attractive child of two years. As the white-clad heir to the throne was carried ashore, smiling unabashed at the men who had given him a throne, the enthusiasm of the cheering multitude was perhaps as much for him as for his parents. For the child now belonged to Norway, and a child touches the heart of all. From that day on, Prince Olav has always been close to the hearts of Norwegians in all that he has undertaken.

There was romance in his coming, but he himself grew up to be a genuine boy, simple and straightforward, more modern and democratic in his upbringing

perhaps than the son of any other royal family. From the first time when he wobbled uncertainly on his tiny skis in the Palace Park until last summer when he

stood by the cradle of his child, a mature, responsible man, fully equipped for the work which awaits him and which he has already in part taken over, he has possessed the love of his people to a degree that is almost unparalleled. They have seen him develop under a training that was not only directed to making him a good ruler but also to making him a natural human being, a good Norwegian, and a sportsman to the core.



CROWN PRINCE OLAV

Wilse

From the time when, as a little tot, he refused to eat his breakfast and his governess, Haldis Bomhoff, persuaded him to eat by playing that they were a skiing party lunching in the Skjennung hut, love of sport has been in his blood. He has

acquitted himself creditably in the great ski tournament at Holmenkollen, and has sailed his famous yacht *Norma* to victory in many parts of the world. He attended Halling's school for boys in Oslo, where he was on the same footing as the other boys, a member of their association, and a good comrade. In the spring when he had passed his University entrance examinations, a general invitation to the palace was written on the blackboard in the classroom in his own clear handwriting without a superfluous word: "Welcome to my house May Seventeenth at 7:30."

Later Prince Olav went to Oxford for his education in political economy. His college was Balliol, where many of England's famous men have been educated. At Oxford, too, he distinguished himself in sports, particularly as an excellent oarsman.

Lieutenant Prince Olav, as he was called, entered the Military Academy in Norway, and, by his own re-

quest, was given an ordinary number in the ranks. He went to camp and took part in long marches as one of "the boys," while training at the infantry winter school for officers and non-commissioned officers. One of his commanding officers gave him the following character: "Bold

courage, natural directness, honest sportsmanship, and good comradeship." Another gave him credit for "good humor, great industry, capacity for self-discipline, and for submitting to strict regulations." A characteristic anecdote is told from the winter school. There were several foreign officers there, and, the nights being cold, military cloaks such as the private soldiers wear were given out. One of the foreign officers picked up his cloak disdainfully with the tips of his fingers, sniffed at it, and cast it aside. Prince

Olav took it up from the floor and put it on. Another of the foreign officers said: "Up to now I have been a republican. Prince Olav has made me a royalist."

"Snow is his element," say his comrades on skis, but the King, who was himself a naval officer, has taught him to be equally fond of the sea. First he built on the lawn of the royal summer residence at Bygdøy a boat with a real steering-wheel which the boy could prac-



Wise
CROWN PRINCESS MÄRTHA WITH PRINCESS RAGNHILD

tise on. At the age of fifteen Prince Olav was given his first real boat, the *Teddy*. He is a horseman, a motorist, a cyclist, and an oarsman, and he plays golf and tennis. He has won a medal for sharpshooting, and he is one of Norway's best sailors. He has been called a young Olav

Trygvason, and the only feat of that sport-loving viking king that he has not yet emulated is to walk on the outboard oars juggling seven spears in the air.

All these are personal qualities which have made the Prince popular with Norwegian youth of all ages. They are also qualifications which are not matters of indifference in a future king. They have developed his ability to make quick and sure decisions.

In 1921 Crown Prince Olav attained his majority and took the oath to support the Constitution. At that time the King gave him the following wise counsel: "Never forget that it is your advisors who have the responsibility toward the people. Do not say anything to bind yourself, and never take a stand upon any matter without consulting them." Prince Olav actually has a fund of solid information regarding the affairs of the country, but he expresses his opinion with youthful modesty. In 1926 he attended the Storting for the first time, and in the same year the flag of the Crown Prince for the first time flew over the Palace at Oslo, when during the King's absence abroad young Olav reigned over Norway.

Naturally enough, people began quite early to wonder who would become Crown Princess, and because the wishes of all inclined in that direction, they pointed to one of the daughters of the "Blue Prince." What could be more natural or more desirable than that Prince Carl and Princess Ingeborg of Sweden should once more become allied to Norway, where they had always been popular? Sweden and Norway lie close together, and the longer time that elapses since the separation, the more the two peoples find their way back to each other. Even before the Crown Prince had reached man's estate, rumors had come to Norway about Prince Carl's beautiful daughters and their modest, unassuming attitude towards life. The rumors of a possible alli-

ance were fed by the frequent visits of the young princesses to the royal summer residence at Bygdøy. In Norway it was at first conjectured that Princess Astrid was the one in whom the Crown Prince was especially interested, but in Sweden they knew better how the land lay. They knew it was Princess Märtha with whom the Prince was in love. Then, when the Belgian Crown Prince carried away Princess Astrid, the Norwegians too saw how matters stood. Olav and Märtha met again in Belgium, and it was expected that the engagement would be announced. But the Crown Prince went about matters in his own way. On New Year's Day, 1929, the news suddenly spread throughout the city that the Crown Prince had travelled incognito to Stockholm and had there become engaged.

Everybody rejoiced; the newspapers printed enthusiastic comments, and when later it was announced that the wedding was to be in Oslo, the people simply went wild. This was a wise move on the part of King Haakon. The Norwegians are fond of festivities, and the fact that we could ourselves see the graceful young princess in her bridal dress and could even hear her voice in the responses at the wedding service, made her at once seem much more our own. Then Prime Minister Mowinkel made the excellent suggestion that the bridal pair, immediately after the great reception in the Royal Palace, should drive through the city, not neglecting the poorer quarters on the East Side. No one who saw the flower-filled car returning will ever forget the picture of those two happy young people—though the Princess was so tired at last after two hours of continuous waving that the bridegroom had to hold up her hand. One of the many stories told about the trip is that a workman jumped up on the running board of the automobile and reached for the Princess's hand, saying: "Since I've chucked work

to see you, I'm going to shake hands with you." And a child stepped up and gave the Princess—not flowers, as did everybody else, but—a piece of candy.

The question of a residence for the Crown Prince and his bride was not easy in a land which is not rich in palaces. There was some talk of fitting up the little pleasure palace Oscarshol that lies by the fjord at Oslo, but this proved impracticable. Then former Minister Wedel-Jarlsberg solved the problem when he came forward with the magnificent gift of his estate, Skaugum, in Asker near Oslo. It was a beautiful place, although it seemed a little difficult to imagine "the most Norwegian of all Norwegian boys" in a mansion that was more than half French and filled with frail rococo furniture. But the Princess, with her unerring taste, set to work to stamp the house with the personality of the new owners and transform it into a home suited to their needs. Meanwhile fate took a hand. A few days before the birth of Princess Ragnhild, Skaugum was destroyed by fire, and she was born, as she had a right to be, in the Royal Palace at Oslo—the first Norwegian born princess in five hundred years. The King gave her the name Ragnhild after the mother of our first national king, Harald Fairhair, and she bears also the name of her great-grandmother, Queen Alexandra of England. The little princess, of course, became at once the center of the family life in the Palace, and Queen Maud, who is very fond of children, takes intense delight in her first grandchild.

The daughters of Prince Carl and Princess Ingeborg have been brought up to be home-makers, but in addition to this Princess Märtha has inherited the artistic tastes of the Bernadotte family. Carl XV wrote poetry, Prince Gustav composed music, and Oscar II was the author of excellent travel sketches. The most distinguished representative of the artistic bent is, however, the "Painter

Prince," Eugen. Among the art treasures collected in his home, Valdemarsudde, his own paintings stand out by virtue of a fine poetic interpretation and a bold, spiritual coloring. He is the most Swedish of all Sweden's painters. One thing that strikes the visitor to Valdemarsudde is the wealth of artistically arranged flowers. It is the Prince himself who arranges them with exquisite taste, and this talent Princess Märtha has inherited from her uncle, whom she also resembles in other ways. She is his favorite among his nieces and nephews, and the reason for this becomes evident when one hears her talk about art. She has a markedly intelligent and highly cultivated taste and expresses her opinions with that quiet assured dignity which marks all her conversation. She has travelled widely and has studied particularly Italian art under the guidance of no less an authority than Prince Eugen himself.

Princess Märtha's artistic taste comes out in her dress and manner of carrying herself. She dances with rare grace. It is said that she makes many of her own clothes, and that even the gowns in her trousseau were made by her own hands or in the Märtha School, a sewing school in Stockholm which was under her special patronage. "Artistic taste and rare skill," was the testimonial she gained when she herself attended classes in the school. She was also one of the best pupils in the school for the care of small children, and she learned cooking first in the play house at Fridhem, Prince Carl's unostentatious summer palace, and later in the school of domestic science. When her teacher there was interviewed for a newspaper, she simply said: "Just you say all the best things you can think of, in that way you get nearest to the truth."

"The most queenly of all our princesses," said one of her Swedish friends; "and she is a more faithful friend than anyone else I know." With all her queenliness and dignity of bearing, Princess

Märtha is remarkable for her womanly charm and her straightforward manner. To have a future queen of whom it can be said that she is wise and kind, serene in all circumstances, considerate to her subordinates, a faithful and sympathetic friend in adversity, and possessing the tact that is the natural expression of a kind heart—that is no small benefit for a country and a Prince.

From the moment when, as a tall beautiful bride, on the arm of her stately father, she walked up the aisle of Our Saviour's Church, Princess Märtha has been surrounded by warm affection, which has followed every step she has taken on the soil of Norway, and grows stronger day by day. Her father said to her after the wedding: "Do not expect that this holiday mood and homage will last through the affairs of everyday life, but strive every day to win the love of your people."

Princess Märtha need not worry about that. She is already secure in a popularity equalling that of "Olav," as the Crown Prince is familiarly called by those over whom he is one day to reign as king. It is no doubt almost unique in our day that a royal couple is so firmly intrenched in the affections of their people as are our Crown Prince and Crown Princess. The reason is to seek in the human qualities which they both possess in rich measure, qualities which they derive from the good homes in which they have both been brought up, and which promise well for their own home.

Skaugum is being rebuilt by the distinguished architect, Arneberg, and it will no doubt be more Norwegian and less French than the old building. Prince Olav owns a ski hut in Sikkilsdalen which originally was the property of the Bernadottes and which the Swedish Crown Prince and Prince Wilhelm presented to their Norwegian kinsman when he came of age. Here the Crown Prince and his bride go skiing together. There is a story of a little Norwegian boy who met a Swedish lady shortly after the engagement was announced. "I hope Märtha knows how to ski, otherwise we can't use her." The lady told this to the Princess, who laughed and said that she had better go into training at once. Evidently she has done so, and she could have no better teacher than the Crown Prince.

The Crown Prince also owns a place on Solstraaleöen (Sunny Island) in the Westland, which he uses as his headquarters when sailing. This, too, is typical of his simple tastes and bears more resemblance to a ski hut than to a villa. If the Crown Prince and his bride were to live in every place in Norway where the people would like to have them, they would be constantly travelling. Whenever one praises a place for its beauty—whether it is in the north or the south—someone is sure to say, "Wonder if the Crown Prince and Crown Princess wouldn't like it here. That would be grand."



Photograph by Goodwin

ARCHBISHOP SÖDERBLOM

In his address upon receiving the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, the Archbishop said: "The duty of the Church toward peace includes two positive tasks. The first is to inculcate the spirit of brotherhood and truth in individuals and in nations. The second is to define and enjoin the importance of certain wise and firm regulations and obligations which extend the system of law beyond the boundaries of nations and substitute for self-glorification a spirit of co-operation."

CURRENT EVENTS



U · S · A ·

¶ The question whether the Republican party can muster a solid front during this year has become paramount in view of certain actions on the part of men like Senator Norris of Nebraska who are considered somewhat outside "regular" Republicanism. A third-party movement is not likely to gain much headway, is gathered from an opinion vouchsafed by Senator Borah who declares that such a departure cannot be "successfully organized by a few men and a few leaders." ¶ But when the Senator from Nebraska comes out in the open with a plan that would have the next Congress substitute for the present Electoral College direct election of the President and the Vice-President by the people, he brings up something that has furnished legislative discussion for more than a century. The rank and file of the Republican party is content to leave the electoral system alone. ¶ Senator Norris continues to be the fly in the Republican ointment while Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the Republican National Committee, is charging the former with attempting to embarrass President Hoover, and asking pointedly that the Nebraska Senator be written out of the party. On the whole, the President will have his hands full reconciling divergent interests. ¶ United States adherence to the World Court, after coming before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, will not be considered by the Congress until December of this year. It was found that to take up the matter during the short session of Congress would have afforded an occasion for dilatory partisan tactics. The committee, however, unanimously decided that Elihu Root, author of the formula providing for adherence with the Senate

reservations of 1926, should be heard by the committee prior to the adjournment of Congress in March. ¶ The party of the late President Woodrow Wilson is wholeheartedly for American entrance into the World Court. Newton D. Baker, at a dinner of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, was emphatic in his statement that it was high time that the United States played its proper part in the international situation, and he recalled to his hearers how Wilson had labored unceasingly to that effect. He struck at the opposition party by declaring that Wilson would not have been patient with the attempt to remedy America's economic distress by "buying the surplus wheat at Government expense." ¶ Both the wet and dry forces are anxiously looking for a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States regarding the opinion rendered by Judge William Clark of the United States District Court of Newark, N.J., that the Eighteenth Amendment is invalid. While the appeal is pending, the Prohibition Enforcement Bureau, according to Colonel Amos W. Woodcock, will make no changes in its policies. ¶ Income Tax refunds during the last fiscal year amounted to more than \$164,000,000 including interest paid by the Treasury to July 1. The largest single item was \$15,205,343, exclusive of interest, paid to the United States Steel Corporation. Of the several packing companies receiving refunds, the largest amount was paid to Swift & Company, nearly \$7,000,000. Since 1922, when the law first required that reports of these refunds should be sent to Congress, the amount refunded with interest is \$1,415,290,609. ¶ Both Secretary of State Stimson and Secretary of Labor Doak oppose the bills introduced in Congress by Senator Reed and Representative Johnson to stop all immigration for two years. This oppo-



Wide World Photos

KING GUSTAF CONGRATULATING SINCLAIR LEWIS ON RECEIVING THE PRIZE.
BEHIND THE KING IS THE CROWN PRINCE

sition was voiced to the Senate Commerce Committee. Secretary Stimson opposed the ban because, as he said, the bills would alter the present immigration policies so that the proportion of immigration from Northern and Western Europe over Southern and Eastern Europe would be materially changed. He felt it would be more advisable to make a 90 per cent reduction. Secretary Doak testified that the Labor Department likewise felt that the 90 per cent reduction would be the best thing. ¶ In his annual report President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University proposes an academic "Athletic League of Nations" to preserve what is excellent and eliminate the abuses in the entire field of college athletics. Dr. Butler cites academic as well as public criticism of the enormous costs of intercollegiate football contests. His suggestion is that institutions engaging in intercollegiate contests insist on academic qualifications and standing of contestants and give them no financial or other assistance, also that gate receipts be abolished.



SWEDEN

¶ The presentation of the Nobel Prizes attracted more attention than perhaps ever before due to the award of the prize in literature to Sinclair Lewis, the first American to be thus honored. Mr. Lewis arrived in Stockholm with his wife, the former Miss Dorothy Thompson, a day before the festival which was held in the Concert Hall. In addition to the American writer, all the other 1930 prize winners attended the ceremony. Members of the Swedish Academy, the Swedish Academy of Science, the Carolinian Medical Institute, the Royal Family, the diplomatic corps, and high government officials were present. Mr. Lewis was introduced by Dr. Erik Axel Karlfeldt, permanent secretary of the Swedish Academy and one of Sweden's foremost poets. In his formal address, Dr. Karlfeldt traced the literary development of Mr. Lewis, beginning with an analysis of his first successful book, *Main Street*, and stressing the genial tol-

erance of his social criticism, "which has an application not only to the United States, but to Europe as well." Next he summarized *Babbitt* and pointed out that the type is found in every country. Furthermore, the speaker showed that in *Arrowsmith* Mr. Lewis had given evidence of impressive technical knowledge of medicine and had given generous appreciation of American scientific research, while his last book, *Dodsworth*, had revealed the writer's overwhelming American sympathies. He closed with the statement that it was a healthy sign in American literature that it had begun to devote itself to self-analysis and self-criticism and that Mr. Lewis's leading literary traits were his firm hand and his youthful heart. The welcoming address was written by Governor Hjalmar Hammarskjöld, of Uppsala, who is also a member of the Swedish Academy and President of the Nobel Foundation, but due to his indisposition it was read by Professor Henrik Söderbaum, Chairman of the Nobel Prize committee for chemistry of the Swedish Academy of Science. The physics prize was awarded to Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman, of Calcutta, India, who was introduced by Professor Henning Pleijel of the Stockholm University, Chairman of the Nobel Prize committee for physics of the Swedish Academy of Science. Next Professor Hans Fischer, of Munich, received the chemistry prize after a speech by Professor Söderbaum. Then Dr. Karl Landsteiner, of New York, was presented with the medicine award after an address by Professor Gunnar Hedrén, President of the Carolinian Medical Institute and chairman of its Nobel Prize committee for medicine. ¶ The same evening a banquet was given to the prize winners in the Golden Room of the Stockholm City Hall, and two days later Mr. Lewis delivered the customary prize address in the Stockholm Bourse. The speech, which dealt with the present status of literature in the United States, was pregnant with criti-

cism and created a lively interest in the distinguished audience, representing the leaders of Swedish intellectual life. The official citation of the Swedish Academy, which awarded the prize, showed that it was not for *Babbitt* or *Main Street* or for any other particular book that Mr. Lewis received the prize. It read: "The 1930 Nobel Prize in Literature is awarded to Sinclair Lewis for his powerful and vivid art of description and his ability to use wit and humor in the creation of original characters." It was signed by Dr. Karl-feldt and Anders Österling, a fellow member and one of Sweden's foremost poets. *Babbitt*, however, is the most popular of Lewis's books in Sweden, according to an announcement by P. A. Norstedt & Söner, his Swedish publishers. More than 24,000 copies of this novel have been sold. ¶ Carl Lindhagen, Mayor of Stockholm and one of the leading Social-Democrats in Sweden, celebrated his seventieth birthday and at the same time announced his retirement from the office which he had held for twenty-seven years. He will practise law. Lindhagen has been a member of both chambers of the Swedish Riksdag. Disarmament, woman's suffrage, the agricultural colonization of northern Sweden, and the right of workmen to organize have especially engaged his interest. ¶ As a new symbol of the kindly feelings that prevail between Sweden and Denmark, a war monument to commemorate the battle of Lund in which the two countries faced each other as enemies, was dedicated last December by descendants of both parties in the fight. The inscription of the base reads: "The 4th of December, 1676, two peoples of the same race fought and bled here. Reconciled descendants erected the memorial." ¶ Rich deposits of copper have been found at Adaks and Kourbevare, in the northern Swedish province of Västerbotten. At Kourbevare a vein of 25 meters' width was discovered, containing from 4.6

per cent to 14.8 per cent pure copper. In addition to this certain quantities of gold also were found, each ton of ore holding approximately seven grammes of the precious metal. ¶ The biggest real estate transaction ever concluded in Sweden has been negotiated between the Swedish government and the city of Stockholm. Through this deal the city acquired from the State the three islands, Skeppsholmen, Kastellholmen, and Beckholmen and the territory along the opposite waterfront, previously used by the government as the base of the Stockholm Navy Yard. The city paid 30,000,000 kronor for the land. ¶ Announcement is made of the early opening of a new plant for the manufacture of military and commercial airplanes at Linköping, where is located the Swedish Army Air School. It will be operated by a factory which is now building railway coaches and will specialize in metal planes. Aside from this plant Sweden has two other important airplane works, one in Skåne and one near Stockholm.



NORWAY

¶ The Norwegian Government has officially confirmed the Roald Amundsen Commemoration Fund and approved of its rules. The Fund opens its activities with a capital of 235,061.40 kroner, which is expected to increase by gifts and by payment of subscribed but not yet paid-up amounts. In addition it will be increased by at least 10 per cent of the revenue derived from the annual interest on the capital. The Fund will be managed by a board, the chairman of which is to be elected by the Norwegian Press Association, while the other members are to be elected by the faculties of mathematics and natural sciences of the University and the Society of Sciences, as also by the Norwegian Geographical Society and the Norwegian Aero Club. Mr. Knut Domaas, editor of *Norges Handels og Sjøfartstidende*,



Norwegian Railways

FORMER SECRETARY KELLOGG RECEIVING THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE IN OSLO

was elected as the first president. The Board, in its first sitting, decided to set aside 5,000 kroner of the interest for the continued publication of the scientific results of the *Gjøa* expedition. ¶ The well-known Norwegian naval captains, Riiser-Larsen and Lützow-Holm, who last winter gained world-wide recognition for their fine exploration of the Antarctic, mapping vast stretches of uncharted land, have left Norway for a second dip into the terra incognita of the far South. Accompanying the expedition are Mr. Lars Christensen and his wife; Mr. Christensen defrayed all expenses of last year's expedition and has also fitted out the

Thorshavn, which is to be used by the explorers this year. The Christensens will visit some of the whaling ships owned by them. *Thorshavn* carries two aëroplanes which will be used by Riiser-Larsen and Lützow-Holm in reconnoitering. ¶ A literary event has recently sent the critics scurrying for alibis and provided the reading public with a subject for mirth. Three years ago a book entitled *Liv, Livet og jeg* was published by one of the leading publishing houses of Oslo. The name of the author was Kaare P., a nom de plume. The work of the débutant was received rather well, although the reviewers almost unanimously agreed that the author must be a novice, and that he needed considerable practice and training as well as world experience. The following year another novel appeared behind the same fictitious name, and when the last open season for literature was announced in November, 1930, a third novel, *To Ungdomsaa* by Kaare P., joined the ranks and was well received by the most venerable of critics. When one day a reporter by chance discovered the identity of Kaare P., the news "scoop" was sprung with great headlines: Kaare P. was none other than Nini Roll Anker, widely read, highly thought of, sixty-year-old authoress with a shelf full of books to her credit. ¶ Word comes from Mr. Björn Blix, International Secretary of the Lake Placid Winter Olympic Games Committee, that during a visit to Oslo he was received by Crown Prince Olav, who, Mr. Blix writes, voiced his interest in the oncoming games. The Crown Prince furthermore is quoted by Mr. Blix as saying, that he would like to visit Lake Placid during the Winter Olympics in 1932. Norway expects to be represented by twenty-five skismen and skaters. ¶ Norsk Hydro, the largest industrial concern in Norway, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last month. During these years the company has paid out 1,285 million kroner in dividends, and an amount of more than 320 million kroner in wages.

At present 3,800 employees are connected with Norsk Hydro which directly has founded the thriving towns of Notodden and Rjukan. ¶ Carl Nærup, the Grand Old Man of Norwegian belles-lettres, died in Oslo, January 3, sixty-seven years old. Nærup in 1905 published an illustrated history of Norwegian literature covering the years 1890-1904. He exercised a marked influence on contemporary writers during his many years of book-reviewing for *Tidens Tegn* and *Verdens Gang*. Endowed with a beautiful style, Nærup's essays held their own with the very best that was written by the novelists of his time. ¶ A small epidemic of companionate marriages has stirred the good citizens of Odda, famed industrial center of western Norway. A newspaper has undertaken to count the cases and has so far listed eighteen. American influence is being denounced, and the statutes are being looked up to find, if possible, some remedy for the new plague. ¶ Norway's merchant marine has now reached a total of 3,800,000 tons. During 1930, 477,000 tons were added to the fleet. Approximately 500,000 tons are idle at the present time. Mrs. Karoline Björnson, widow of Björnstjerne Björnson, passed her ninety-fifth birthday in excellent health and spirits. She was fêted by the community and hailed by the press of the land.



DENMARK

¶ The Conservatives continue to attack the Social Reform measures as class legislation with the adherents of the Social Democratic régime the chief beneficiaries. In the Folketing the economic effects of the Social Reform met with sharp attacks from leading men of the opposition party, and while it was conceded that Social Minister Steincke was a man of principles, the claim that as a member of the Stauning cabinet he was about to overreach himself, appeared to

be the chief charge against him personally. As might be expected the newspapers have become the mouthpieces for the political antagonists, and it required an incident which was on the point of becoming an international sensation, in order to draw the attention of the public elsewhere. ¶ It was the announcement that Dr. Goebbel, one of the leading fascist exponents of Germany, had arrived in Copenhagen to lecture before the Students' Society, and the Government's decision to prohibit his appearance before that body, which set the capital by the ears. Dr. Goebbel charged the German minister in Copenhagen with having prevented his lecture. Whatever the reason, Goebbel's brand of fascism does not interest the Danish students directly, but their complaint is against forbidding free speech in a free country. The Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Munch, disclaims any other motive in the matter than to prevent the Communistic disturbances which were likely to follow the appearance of Dr. Goebbel. ¶ Of even greater interest to the Copenhagen public at this time of the year than politics, domestic or foreign, is what is taking place in the world of dramatics and the arts. At the Dagmar Theater a modern version of *The Taming of the Shrew* has met with an overwhelming success. Henry Hellssen took Shakespeare's comedy and turned it into an up-to-date affair to such a degree that Petruchio abducts Catharine on a motorcycle while dressed as a chauffeur. It goes without saying that, as the wilful damsel, Bodil Ipsen did full credit to the part. The music was by Emil Reesen. The whole affair was termed "functionalistic," and while *The Taming of the Shrew* was done in modern costumes some years ago in the United States, dramatic critics claim that the Danish version is in a class by itself. Blending jazz with Shakespeare only went to show that nothing can interfere with the genius

of the great poet. ¶ No Danish actress was ever more beloved than Betty Hennings. This Ibsen heroine was not permitted to let her eightieth anniversary pass without receiving the acclaim of the whole capital and for the occasion, Robert Neiiendam recounted her remarkable career for the benefit of the younger generation to which Betty Hennings is little more than a name. From the time she was less than eight years of age, little Betty Schnell was attached to the Royal Danish Theater, starting as a ballet dancer and rising step by step until she became the creator of Ibsen's leading women, especially his Nora in *A Doll's House*. When on occasions Betty Hennings comes out of retirement and steps upon the stage for some charitable event, theater devotees throng to see their favorite. ¶ Again the annual report of Tivoli reminds Copenhagen what this internationally known amusement resort means to the capital. The past summer proved most successful. As a matter of fact, Copenhagen without its Tivoli would not be Copenhagen. The season's receipts amounted to a little more than a million and a half kroner. Stockholders received ten per cent of the profits in dividends. The great concert hall as usual proved the mecca for music lovers, and here the symphony orchestra rendered programs in a manner equal to the best anywhere. With its fast-growing population Copenhagen naturally aims to provide the best. ¶ Of the 3,542,000 persons in Denmark, according to the census figures just made public, Copenhagen lays claim to 771,663. Since the last census, five years ago, the capital has increased by more than 100,000. ¶ For the coming summer the Tourist Association is planning a campaign that is expected to draw an even greater number of foreigners to Denmark than last year. Artistic posters will again call the world's attention to what Denmark has to offer during the vacation months.

THE AMERICAN SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

For better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples, by means of an exchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information

ESTABLISHED BY NIELS POULSON, IN 1911

Officers: President, Henry Goddard Leach; Vice-Presidents, Charles S. Haight, John A. Gade, and William Hovgaard; Treasurer, H. Esk. Møller; Secretary, Neilson Abeel; Literary Secretary and Editor of the REVIEW, Hanna Astrup Larsen; Counsel, Harry E. Almberg; Auditors, David Elder & Co.

Government Advisory Committees: Danish—A. P. Weis, Chief of the Department of the Ministry of Education, Chairman; Norwegian—K. J. Hougen, Chief of the Department of Church and Education, Chairman. The Swedish Government is represented in the Swedish American Foundation (below).

Co-operating Bodies: Sweden—Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Grevturegatan 14, Stockholm, Archbishop Nathan Söderblom, President; J. S. Edström, A. R. Nordvall, and Kommercerådet Enström, Vice-presidents; Eva Fröberg, Secretary; Denmark—Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, M. I. T. C. Clan, President; Viggo Carstensen, Secretary, Gammel Strand 48, Copenhagen; Norway—Norge-Amerika Fondet, Lille Strandgate 1, Oslo; K. J. Hougen, Chairman; Arne Kildal, Secretary.

Associates: All who are in sympathy with the aims of the Foundation are invited to become Associates. Regular Associates, paying \$3.00 annually, receive the REVIEW. Sustaining Associates, paying \$10.00 annually, receive the REVIEW and CLASSICS. Life Associates, paying \$200.00 once for all, receive all publications.

Professor Ingholt in New York

Professor Harald Ingholt, Leach-Princeton Fellow in 1921-22, until recently secretary of the Ny Carlsberg Fond and sub-director of the Glyptothek in Copenhagen, visited New York in January. Professor Ingholt has been appointed to the faculty of the American University at Beirut, Syria, and will also continue his archaeological excavations at Hama. While in the United States lectures were arranged for Professor Ingholt by the Foundation at Harvard University and Upsala College, Orange, New Jersey. Professor Ingholt sponsored the showing of the American Exhibition of Art at the Glyptothek in Copenhagen last spring.

Professor Bertil Ohlin

Professor Bertil Ohlin, Fellow from Sweden in 1922-23, and a noted Swedish economist attached to Stockholm University, was recently invited by the League of Nations to make a thorough investigation of the reasons for the present trade depression. He was also invited to lecture on tariffs and unemployment at London University.

American Number of Swedish Magazine

The Yule Number of the Swedish monthly magazine, *Sunt Förnuft*, is devoted to a symposium on American civilization in its various phases. Mrs. Alice Jeansson, Fellow from Sweden in 1929-30, is one of its editors.

William Richards Translator of Höfding

Professor William Richards of Thornton Township Junior College, Harvey, Illinois, is the co-translator with Professor Leo E. Saidla of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn of *Jean Jacques Rousseau and his Philosophy* by Harald Höfding, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Copenhagen. Professor Richards was a scholar of the Foundation to Denmark in 1917. In Copenhagen he studied Danish literature and later translated Oehlenschläger's *Aladdin* into English.

Tove Mohr Head of Hospital

has won a reputation as a physician in

Dr. Tove Mohr, wife of Professor Otto Lous Mohr, who was Fellow of the Foundation from Norway in 1917-18, Oslo, and has now been made head of the new Bethany hospital for women.

Mrs. Mohr accompanied her husband when he was here as a Fellow.

Fellows of the Foundation

Torsten Wennergren, Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden, arrived in New York on December 23 and has taken up his duties with the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company.

Miss Gerda Magnusson, Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden, arrived on the M.S. *Gripsholm*, on December 2, and is studying American nursing at St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark, New Jersey.

Miss Ann-Ida Åquist, Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden, arrived on the M.S. *Kungsholm*, on December 16, and is now at Ann Arbor, Michigan, studying library methods in the University Library there.

Sture Svensson, Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden, arrived on the M.S. *Drottningholm*, on November 25, and has taken up his duties with the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company in Chicago.

Einar Nielsen, Fellow of the Foundation from Denmark, arrived on the S.S. *Oscar II*, on December 30, and has taken up his duties at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company in New York.

The New York Chapter

The monthly Club Night of the New York Chapter was held at the Hotel Plaza, January 2. A musical programme was offered by Eleanor Whittle, soprano, and Logan Fitts, tenor. These two artists, both American by birth and descent, have specialized on Scandinavian songs which they have studied among the country folk over there. They appeared in the picturesque costumes of Dalecarlia and Värmland. Piano solos were rendered by Miss Esther Collett.

The hostesses of the evening were Mrs. Walter M. Weil and Mrs. Gudrun Löchen Drewsen. Mrs. Drewsen, who is one of the oldest members of the Social Committee, was given a special tribute,

as she is soon going to California to live and thus will not for some time be present at the meetings of the New York Chapter.

The guests of the evening were Mr. Rolf Westad, president of the Norwegian Club in Brooklyn, and Mrs. Westad.

Minister Morehead at Upsala College

The Honorable John M. Morehead, American Minister to Sweden, visited Upsala College at Orange, New Jersey, on the evening of December 10. After a dinner at the residence of President Erickson, Mr. Morehead addressed the undergraduates. Mr. Morehead's visit was arranged through the Foundation.

Sverige Amerika Stiftelsen Entertains Sinclair Lewis and Professor Landsteiner

On Saturday, December 13, the Stiftelse was joint host with the Swedish American Society, the American Club, the American Women's Club, and the Austrian Society at a dinner at the Grand Hotel in Stockholm in honor of Sinclair Lewis and Professor Karl Landsteiner, the American Nobel prize winners.

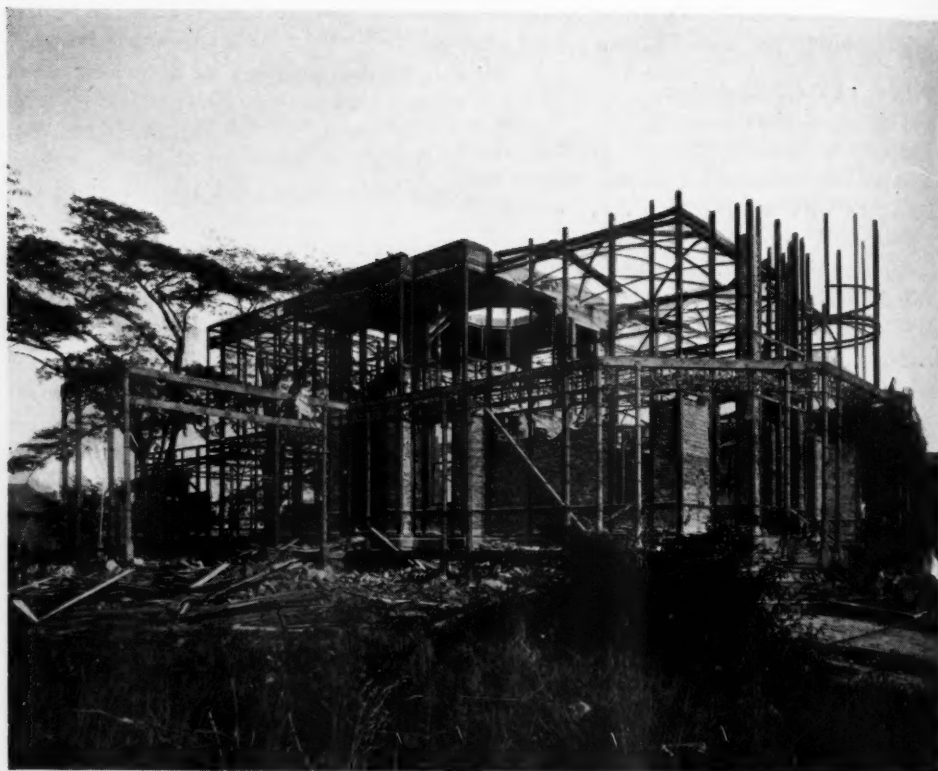
A New Fellowship

The Honorable Ira Nelson Morris of Chicago, formerly American minister to Sweden, has donated a Fellowship for 1931 to Sverige Amerika Stiftelsen. This will bring another Swedish student to America under the auspices of the Foundation.

The Home of Niels Poulson

Niels Poulson, who established and endowed the American Scandinavian Foundation, was a pioneer in more ways than one. The house on Shore Road and Eighty-eighth Street in Brooklyn, which he built for his own use, and which was his home from 1890 to his death in 1911, was remarkable as the first steel framed house in America.

When this building was removed in



WRECKING OF THE POULSON HOUSE, SHOWING ITS CONSTRUCTION

September, 1930, the character of the building and the methods used attracted wide attention among architects and construction engineers. Several articles describing this house and giving Niels Poulson high praise for his progressiveness have appeared in professional journals.

Since America is just now beginning to use steel frames for modern single family dwellings and is also using copper covering for side walls of buildings, this house which had both features comes to have distinct interest for the most modern builders and architects.

A simple description of this building, taken together with the photograph, will enable anyone who has ever watched the ordinary dwelling erected to realize how progressive Niels Poulson's ideas were.

As stated, the framework was entirely of steel. In the picture shown, the only visible wood is the top rail of the porch which runs along the two sides. The floor framing was of flat steel bars and the side walls, frames, and all partition walls were of steel angle bars. A close look at the picture will show how these angle bars fitted the inside and the outside of all corners. This wall framing was very strong and rigid. The horizontal members were strongly bolted to the uprights or studs at every crossing. The bolts were countersunk flat heads like an ordinary wood screw, and the joint was thus kept smooth. The horizontal members were placed at the stone foundation and at each floor level, and also other lighter angle bars were placed at the bottom and the top levels of the windows.

The floor framing receives much present attention for the great strength and the small amount of materials used. The picture shows that the design resembles a spider web, and in fact the principles of strength were similar. Diagonal bars were set across the corners of each room floor, and other bars then placed to join these four diagonals so that a perfect octagon was formed. Then the central part of the frame was placed, and all was strongly bolted fast at all crossings with U or yoke bolts. This frame was slightly vaulted upward which gave the ceilings a domed shape. This made the floor framing very strong to carry the concrete floor which was placed above the steel. This floor framing was also the bracing for the entire building. Even after the severe shock of breaking out the floors and the brickwork of the walls this building was still very rigid.

Mr. Thomas P. Flanagan, now Superintendent of Buildings for the Borough of Brooklyn, watched the erection of this house in the summer of 1890. He states that never before or since has such a house been erected, and that it was and still is one of the best and most advanced dwellings he has known.

After this steel frame was erected, copper sheets were riveted to the outside. These fitted the lines of the framing and made a paneled surface which showed the structural lines as the main architectural feature. This feature and the other feature of the finished ceilings being a perfect reveal of the structural frame are being much discussed among professional builders. This principle of "Truth in Architecture" is now gaining ground rapidly, and this is modern.

The masonry work, which completed the structure, was of brickwork built inside of the copper outer covering and completely enclosing the steel frame. The picture shows this clearly. The floors were of concrete, and it was in the same structural design as the steel. This gave

a floor partly hollow. A flat slab of concrete was laid for the floor surface, hardwood boards were then placed for the finish floor. The ceilings were of cast gypsum plaster and were pleasing and not ornate. All partitions were filled in with a special fireproof hollow tile. The finished structural part of the house was thus entirely fireproof.

When this building was removed, the steel was in perfect condition, and even the bolts came free readily and were not rusted. The wall paper of Old Hand Blocked French Pattern, evidently the original paper, was in good condition. The walls had proved weather proof, and structurally the house would have served for centuries.

One able architect, who is a great artist and able writer, made this observation about this house: "That house was even more beautiful in its passing than when it was in use. It is rendering a real service as an example, and few houses come to such a beautiful ending."

GEORGE G. WHEAT.

NORTHERN LIGHTS

An Andrée Discovery

A former Fellow of the Foundation, Miss Greta Linder, government library consultant in Stockholm, recently made a startling discovery in the undeciphered portion of Andrée's second and last diary. After the tragic breaking up of the ice-floe and the moving of the camp to land (White Island) on October 5, 1897, a sentence appeared stating they had christened the spot "M. place." This ruined text led to many conjectures until a solution was offered by Miss Linder, who got the idea that they wanted to celebrate some member of the Andrée family, and looking up his mother's birthday she found that the lines in question were written on her birthday. She therefore suggested that the name was to be read "Mina Andrée's Place," and when

the text was again examined everything seemed to speak for this reading.

Unfortunately her interpretation was made too late to be included in the official *Andrée* volume. Instead we find on page 157, "How splendid if we could now but restore to it the name this place received on October 5, 1897, the date of the first landing which, as far as we know, had ever been made by any geographical explorer on White Island!"

Miss Linder is the daughter of the well-known Swedish writer, Gurli Linder, who knew *Andrée* well and wrote an extensive biography of him in 1906, anonymously, for a memorial volume published by the Swedish Geographical Society. This biography has been almost the only source from which other writers have drawn their facts. Mrs. Linder has made a summary of it for *Andrée's Story*.



A HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN MEDAL

The Childhood Home of Hans Christian Andersen

Among the many projects dedicated to the memory of Hans Christian Andersen undertaken by his native city, Odense, has been the restoration of his childhood home. This task, painstakingly carried on for a long time, is now completed, and the house in Munkemøllestræde, where the famous writer lived as a child, has again taken on the aspect it wore a hundred years ago.

Carl Milles at Work

Prior to his coming to America early this year for an extended stay at the Cranbrook Foundation, Carl Milles made

a journey to Italy, as Venice had invited him to arrange a comprehensive exhibition of his sculptures there as soon as possible.

Last November his large *Diana* group was unveiled in the North American Building in Chicago, where it was greeted with unbounded enthusiasm. Other important commissions have been offered him by several American cities, with requests for plans and sketches at an early date, and to this work the sculptor has been devoting himself in order to present his projects soon upon his arrival.

In the studio of his home in Stockholm he has completed the monumental *Nep-tune* figure for the Göteborg fountain. It is of heroic size, seven meters high, the largest figure he has ever modeled. The casting is being done, and the fountain is planned to stand completed in Göteborg by the first of May.

Ivar Andréén at the Metropolitan Opera

Ivar Andréén, the Norwegian bass singer, has this season entered upon a four years' engagement of three months a year at the Metropolitan Opera in New York. He was born in Oslo, but received his musical education in Stockholm where he studied with Dr. Gillis Bratt and Fru Halldis Ingebjart Isene. He made his début as the king in *Aida* in 1919 at the Royal Opera in Stockholm and remained there in a continued engagement until the spring of 1926. From that time he has been the leading basso at the Dresden Opera. He has sung at the festivals in Bayreuth since 1927 and at the Covent Garden Opera, London, since 1928. He has also given guest performances at other important European operas. His New York début was made as Daland in *The Flying Dutchman* and even in this thankless rôle he was acclaimed as an admirable artist. He will sing chiefly Wagnerian operas, but his extensive repertoire, including about thirty parts, contains Italian and modern operas as well.

Authors and Public Libraries in Denmark

An author's rights to certain compensations when his new book is bought for lending purposes by public libraries has been a lively issue in literary circles for some time in Denmark. Last year Peter Freuchen inserted a notice in his book, *Nordkaper*, prohibiting its being loaned by public libraries. The case was tried by law and resulted in a supreme court decision in the author's favor. Danish authors to a great degree seem to feel that this legal victory should be followed up and made to yield them a pecuniary reward, the argument being that other cultural advantages, for example the theater and radio, are not gratis either, and that a small fee should be exacted when books are lent. On the other hand there are those within their ranks who do not wish to deprive the poor and the young of the opportunity to read books free of cost. Consequently, a recent meeting of the Danish Author's Association renounced the much-discussed 5 öre tax both in theory and practice, and determined to appeal to the State and community instead.

Sweden Rewards American Heroism

For the rescue of the crew of the Swedish steamer, *Carl Gerhard*, on September 23, 1929, the personnel of the United States Coast Guard Station at Kill Devil Hill, North Carolina, were presented with a radio set and gold watch for Boatswain Herman C. Smith of the Bodie Island Station, as tokens of gratitude from the Swedish government.

An American Gift to Sweden

An important donation by an American has been announced in Stockholm. A sum of \$15,000 was placed at the disposal of the Swedish Riding Sport Central Association by H. Edward Manville, father-in-law of Count Folke Bernadotte. The money will be used to purchase horses abroad for Sweden's foremost military riders.

Another Leif Erikson Statue for Chicago

The Chicago Park Commission has voted to erect a monument to Leif Erikson outside the Field Museum in the half circle where the Leif Erikson Drive ends. The statue will be modeled by Oscar J. W. Hansen, a sculptor born in Nordland, Norway, whose statue *Wings* at last summer's exhibition of sculpture in the Brooklyn Museum created much favorable attention. The heroic bronze figure will be placed between two granite obelisks one hundred feet high, and behind it there is to be a half circle of obelisks ten feet high, the whole being erected on a base nineteen feet high and eighty-six feet long. On the north side of this base there is to be a relief depicting America's discovery. The cost of the monument has been estimated as four hundred thousand dollars.

A Northern Folk High School at Geneva

Representatives from the Scandinavian folk high schools held a meeting in the Viskadalen folk high school last December to discuss plans for establishing a Northern folk high school in Geneva. The Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian languages will be used in the classrooms, and the general character of the school will be that of a Scandinavian folk high school. The faculty will be composed of Northern functionaries at the League of Nations Secretariat and Labor Bureau, and other Scandinavians in similar positions in Geneva. The leading idea behind the project is to give Scandinavian youth an opportunity to study international problems in an international center. The course is planned to last five or six months, but for 1931 there will be arranged a provisional term from April 1 to June 30. The cost for each student will be about 600 kronor including travelling expenses from and to the northern countries and board and room in Geneva.



THE ANDRÉE COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL

Commemoration Medal of the Andrée Polar Expedition, 1897

The medal struck to commemorate the recovery of the bodies of the Andrée polar expedition shows on its obverse side the likenesses of S. A. Andrée, Nils Strindberg, and Knut Fränkel. The reverse side depicts a map of the polar regions, with the route which the expedition covered marked upon it, surmounted by a soaring eagle. The medal was designed by the sculptor, Alf. Ohlson.

A Famous Zorn Painting Sold

"The Shy Model," a nude by the late Swedish painter and etcher, Anders Zorn, has been purchased by Ray Long, president and editor-in-chief of the International Magazine Company, and the owner of a comprehensive art collection. The painting, which formerly belonged to the Zorn Museum at Mora, was painted in 1918 and is a brilliant example of the artist's work.

Anglic, a New World Language

A new world language, called "Anglic," has been launched by Professor R. E. Zachrisson, of Uppsala University. This new tongue, unlike its predecessors, is not an artificial language but pure English, with a highly simplified system of spelling. Many British and American scientists have spoken highly of "Anglic."

Jonas Lie Exhibits

From January 6 to 31 an exhibition of the paintings of Jonas Lie, noted Norwegian-American artist, was on view in the Macbeth Gallery in New York. The exhibition consists of pictures painted in Brittany and at Raquette Lake in the Adirondacks.



FICTION

The Ring of the Löwenskölds. Including **The General's Ring, Charlotte Löwensköld, Anna Svärd.** By Selma Lagerlöf. Doubleday, Doran. 1931. \$3.00.

In this trilogy Selma Lagerlöf goes back to the scenes of her first book, *Gösta Berling*. We hear of Lake Löwen, Ekeby, and Bro, and the story deals with the same families of that intermarried aristocracy in Värmland which the author has known from childhood. She has recaptured the fresh charm of the early book, and Charlotte Löwensköld is a not unworthy successor to Marianne Sinclair and Anna Stjernhök.

The trilogy has been honored by the recommendation of the Literary Guild. Credit is due Doubleday, Doran, who have managed to bind the three books together without making the volume bulky or hard to read. The story gains much by being presented thus all in one. The translation of the two full-sized novels is by Velma Swanston Howard, whose fine interpretations of Selma Lagerlöf are

well known. The first and shorter story has been translated by Francesca Martin.

The Ring of the Löwenskölds is a three-stranded yarn of vengeance. First there is the old general, the progenitor of the Löwenskölds, who requests that the ring once given him by Charles XII himself be buried with him, and who, when the jewel is stolen from his coffin, pursues with vengeance not only the miserable thief and all his family, but even those who innocently come into possession of it. Three fine, honorable peasants are hanged for the crime they never committed, because one of them unwittingly picked up a cap in which the ring was hidden. The young girl, Marit, who by this cruel execution was deprived of her father, her uncle, and her betrothed in one day, manages to convey the ring back into the Löwensköld manor many years later, and lo, the young baron is touched by the icy hand of the general's ghost and would have died if the ring had not been found and brought back to the grave.

Then begins the third round of vengeance. The one who found the ring and braved the terrors of the grave vault to drop it into the general's coffin, was the young housekeeper of the Löwenskölds, Malvina Spaak. She did it in the hope that the young baron would return her ardent love and marry her, but the young baron was affianced to another. Malvina submits humbly to her fate, but in the two following novels it is her daughter, Thea Sundler, who is the evil genius of the Löwenskölds. She gains power over Karl August Ekenstedt, the handsome young curate, who is almost a Gösta Berling in his charm and fascination, though his nature has more sinister possibilities than that of Selma Lagerlöf's first hero. He has rare spiritual gifts, but he behaves like an unmitigated cad, bringing misery on three adoring women, first on his mother, the society queen of Karlstad, then on his cousin and fiancé, the scintillating Charlotte, and last on the wife God sent him, the splendid and beautiful peasant girl, Anna Svärd. And everywhere it is Thea who pulls the wires. We do not understand the power wielded by this insignificant and unattractive little woman before we learn, in the last chapter, that she has been the unconscious instrument of vengeance for the slight once put on her mother by a Löwensköld.

How much of this does Selma Lagerlöf want us to believe? Is there a fate that runs in families, and is this fate determined by such mechanical tricks as sewing a ring into a cap? If the ring were the symbol of evil passions and dark deeds in the later generations, it would be more plausible, but the persons concerned are all innocent. The trilogy leaves one with a sense of moral dissatisfaction, in spite of its charm as a thrilling story and in spite of the fine delineation of character.

H. A. L.

SAGAS

Egil's Saga, done into English out of the Icelandic with an Introduction, Notes, and an Essay on some Principles of Translation, by E. R. Eddison. Cambridge University Press, 1930. \$6.50.

The Saga of Egil Skallagrim's Son is one of the most important and most famous of the tales dealing with the colonization of Iceland during the Viking Age. It is high time indeed that we had a translation of it into English, and the version by Mr. Eddison will therefore be appreciated by all those who have learned to love Icelandic literature without being able to read it in the original. In fact, the story should appeal not merely to specialists, but to the wider circle of readers who like a lusty tale of adventure well told, no matter whence it came or what age it deals with.

The hero, Egil, is a splendid instance of the type of person who gave the name Viking its accepted meaning. He came of a family of proud and independent folk in Norway, the sort who served their king with but perfunctory deference, were quick to resent a slight, or even to revolt openly against the royal power. Skallagrim, Egil's father, provoked the wrath of Harald Fairhair by his haughty independence, and therefore he migrated to the newly settled island in the north. Egil himself showed his turbulent nature at a tender age, and when he grew up he swept over the Scandinavian world like a tempest, a terror to his foes, and not an un-mixed blessing even to the princes whom he served. He was prompt in avenging an insult, and his methods were often picturesquely horrible. "Therewithal sliced Egil the beard off him close to the chin. Therewithal crooked he his finger in his eye, so that it lay out on the cheek," we read concerning one unfortunate who had attempted to deal treacherously with Egil. Yet he was a fortress of strength to his friends; he remained loyal to those who were loyal to him; he undertook a holmgang to save a maiden from marriage to a dreaded berserk, and cured another woman of illness brought on by spells. Very famous is the account of his serving King Athelstane in England, and the wars in Northumbria in which he participated; likewise his dealings with King Eric Blood-axe and that hostile sorceress, Queen Gunnhild. Egil was greedy for wealth and tenacious of it, like his father, Skallagrim, but like most Vikings, he was still more greedy of honor and jealous of its preservation. Honor is the motive that explains his most violent deeds. The code of behavior of the Viking Age was strict in its demands.

The last part of the story finds Egil at home in Iceland, gradually becoming old and feeble and sightless, a wreck of his former self, shoved aside from the fire by the thoughtless chattering maids. Seldom did Icelandic heroes outlive their exploits so long

as he, or permit themselves to be taunted by kitchen-wench. It is the more pitiful then to read of Egil, one of the mightiest of them all, forced at the end to plead with the women of his household in these words: "Let us be kind and give place to one another"; to which he receives the pert reply: "Stand thou up and get thee to thy place, and let us get our work done." To the latter part of the story also belongs the famous description of Egil's great sorrow at the death of his sons: how he lay locked in his room three days, intent on death, and how his daughter restored his will to live by urging upon him the need to compose an elegy on the lost boys for their funeral. Then the old skald aroused himself and recited the *Sonatorrek*, one of the masterpieces of Old Icelandic verse. The dialogue between father and daughter at this point is of a stark classic simplicity, the result of deep feeling held in restraint; the scene is one of the high points of Icelandic literature.

But the whole saga is full of vivid episodes graphically described. There is, for example, Egil's expedition into Vermland, during which he and his men were lost in the snow, betrayed, and ambushed; there is the description of Egil's exciting escape in Kurland, of his wrathful appearance before King Athelstane (during which he "kept a-twitching now one now another of his eye-brows down toward the cheek, and the other up toward the hair-roots"), and of the bloody avenging of the slight put upon him by Atley Bard.

Mr. Eddison has worked over his translation with devoted care. It is his theory that the peculiarities of the original language should be permitted to shine through as far as possible in the English, and for that reason he makes use of a great many archaisms. He translates so literally that he has created many new English words modeled on the Icelandic; he employs inverted word order as much as one would in German, and he has recourse to many notes for explanations of the locutions which are strange to a modern reader. He defends this method in an *Essay on some Principles of Translation* at the end of the volume. No doubt many readers will agree with him. The question resolves itself into a matter of taste. I, myself, do not care for a style freighted with archaisms, and it seems to me that the constant reference to notes interferes with pleasure in reading. The style of the *Egils Saga Skallagrimssonar* is not a whit forced; I wish for my own part that the translation were less so. Yet there is much worthwhile information gathered into the notes to which I have just objected; there are helpful maps, a chronological table, and an index to assist the reader. And the story is great in any medium.

On the whole, the volume is a welcome addition to the increasing collection of Icelandic classics now available in English.

MARGARET SCHLAUCH

EXPLORATION

Andrée's Story: The Complete Record of His Polar Flight, 1897. Translated from the Swedish by Edward Adams-Ray. *Viking Press*, 1930. \$5.00.

Andrée: The Record of a Tragic Adventure, by George Palmer Putnam. *Brewer and Warren*, 1930. \$2.50.

Unless some new and startling facts are discovered, the first of these two books about Andrée, edited by the Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography, will undoubtedly remain the standard work on the ill-fated explorer. It forms a very complete record of the events leading up to the flight, the flight itself, and the tragic aftermath.

The book starts with brief but adequate biographies of Andrée and his two companions, Nils Strindberg and Knut Fränkel, followed by an account of the whole expedition drawn largely from the diaries of the three men, found so recently on White Island. The third chapter deals with the discovery of Andrée's last camp by Dr. Gunnar Horn and the crew of the Norwegian sealer, *Bratvaag*, in August of 1930.

The supplementary half of the volume consists of a number of articles dealing with the technical aspects of the flight, and an actual transcription of the diaries in so far as they have been deciphered. The photographs which experts have been able to develop, after the films had been subjected to exposure to the arctic weather of thirty-three years, are used as illustrations.

The book is a pathetic manual, and it is difficult to refrain from comparing Andrée's ill-prepared project to the comparatively comfortable and safe expeditions of contemporary explorers. Many indeed attempted to dissuade him from his plan. Dr. Ekman, who had originally intended going with him, withdrew because he knew the balloon leaked so badly that it could not remain aloft even the minimum number of days needed. Nansen wrote a kindly tactful letter suggesting that the flight was not feasible. Andrée was determined, however, and with equipment which he deemed suitable for any contingency, but which actually was all too scanty, he, with Strindberg and Fränkel, started on July 11, 1897. It is now known that the balloon crashed on July 14 and that from then on until the end of October, the little party struggled against insuperable odds which were to end in death.

Seldom has the Arctic yielded up its mysteries so dramatically as in the case of Andrée. Much has happened since 1897, but the world must pause for a moment to wonder at the fortitude sometimes displayed by human beings.

Mr. Putnam's book, although it appeared first, must be treated as a concise story of the whole affair for the ordinary reader who does not care to go into the technical details of the longer version.

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May 20	Oscar II	June 6
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Aug. 19	Oscar II	Sept. 5
Aug. 27	Frederik VIII	Sept. 12
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Sept. 16	Hellig Olav	Oct. 3
Sept. 23	Oscar II	Oct. 10
Oct. 1	Frederik VIII	Oct. 17
Oct. 14	United States	Oct. 31
Oct. 21	Hellig Olav	Nov. 7
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SHIPPING NOTES

NORWEGIAN SHIPS FOR FRENCH
WEST INDIES FRUIT TRADE

In France it is the intention to work up a trade in bananas from the French West Indian colony, Martinique, and as a start the Norwegian ships, *Jose* and *Juan* have been chartered from the owners, Halfdan Ditlev-Simonson & Co. As these sailings are to take place principally in the winter months, it will mean much to Norwegian shipping interests which frequently have boats laid up during the winter season. If success attends this attempt to import tropical fruit from its own colony, it is expected that further efforts will be made by France to increase production in Martinique.

NEW ENGLISH-SWEDISH FERRY
CONNECTION PLANNED

The Swedish Minister of Commerce has been approached by a committee from the port of Varberg with a request for certain improvements that will make it possible to establish a new ferry connection with England. Plans have already been developed by the Göta Works, and the committee asks that a loan be extended for 4,000,000 kronor from the government ship loan fund, no interest to be paid on this amount for the first five years. The ferry will have railroad tracks for taking care of passenger traffic, and it would make two round trips a week to begin with. The estimated time for the passage either way is 32 hours.

HOW DENMARK NAMES ITS
STEAM AND MOTOR SHIPS

The names of the Danish steam and motor ships in almost every instance are selected with such care that they either represent the country or some individuals closely associated with the respective shipping firms. In the case of the East Asiatic Company of Copenhagen its motor ships take their names from three of the great divisions of the globe, Asia, America, Africa, and in addition there are latinized Danish names, as for instance, *Selandia*, *Jutlandia*, etc. The fleet owned by A. P. Moller nearly all bear the names of the Maersk family, and in the international freight market this means that any ship so marked is first class in all respects.

NORWAY AND THE SAFETY
OF LIFE AT SEA

The Shipowners' Association of Norway has made a recommendation to the Department of Commerce that the country should ratify the convention concerning safety of life at sea, with the reservation that the adhesion to the regulations in Article 29, respecting the keeping of a wireless watch at definite times, should be made dependent upon the condition that the ratifying countries approve the automatic alarm apparatus as a substitute for a telegrapher keeping watch. The Association also makes the recommendation that ratification of the convention should not be made until Great Britain will ratify the Load Line Convention, as the ratification of the Safety Convention, especially the wireless clauses, must be considered a concession to Great Britain.

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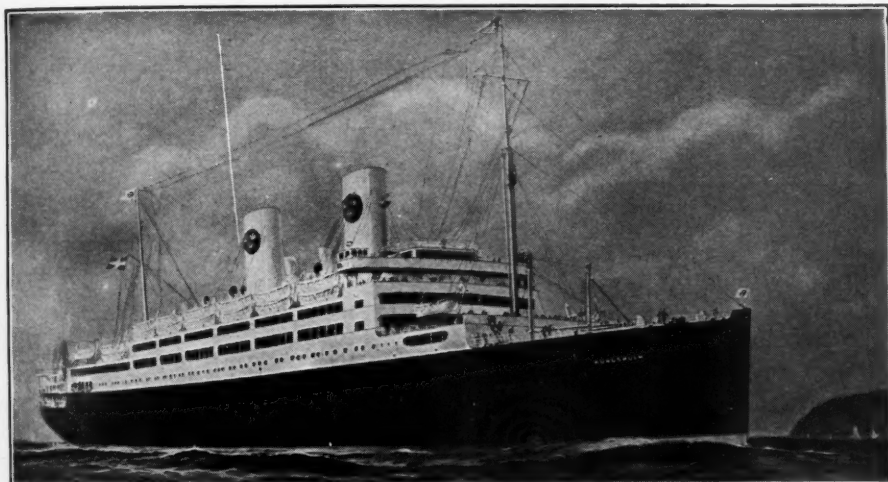
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*Feb. 21 GRIPSHOLM	Feb. 7
*Feb. 21 KUNGSHOLM	
Mar. 14 DROTTNINGHOLM	Feb. 28
*Mar. 14 KUNGSHOLM	
Mar. 28 GRIPSHOLM	Mar. 14
Apr. 4 KUNGSHOLM	
Apr. 11 DROTTNINGHOLM	Mar. 28
May 1 GRIPSHOLM	Apr. 18

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TRADE NOTES

WHY DANISH BACON HAS BECOME
A WORLD EXPORT ARTICLE

In the Danish Foreign Office *Journal*, with which is connected the *Danish Commercial Review*, there is an article which describes in detail how Danish bacon has been able to capture the trade in England, in particular, and a description of the care exercised in both the raising of pigs and the subsequent treatment of the bacon for export. The co-operative packing houses have proved a strong factor in avoiding destructive competition, and also in obtaining qualities which are first class. The strict veterinary control under government supervision may be considered one of the first benefits of the bacon industry, together with the close inspection of the finished product before it is exported.

VALUE OF SWEDEN'S EXPORT
ASSOCIATION SHOWN

Under the direction of Erik Nylander the Export Association of Sweden is steadily forging ahead as one of the strong links in the country's trade abroad. With almost a thousand members, including the leading industrial concerns, everything possible is being done not only to increase sales in foreign countries, but to induce those comprising the membership of the association to offer only first class products. Great Britain leads in being interested in Swedish manufactures, but of late years Japan and Brazil have become valuable customers. As a matter of fact, the world market is the field for the Export Association, and as an instance of the growth in exports to the

United States, sales there increased in one year from \$46,100,000 to \$53,000,000.

THE NORWEGIAN ELECTRO-
CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

That Norway is on the road to becoming a leading country for the electro-chemical industry was set forth in a paper read before the Norwegian Engineers' Association by Axel Aubert, the manager of the Norwegian Hydro-Electrical Company. The abundance of water power available in Norway was cited as a reason why that country had every chance for taking the lead in the manufacture of various chemical products. Mr. Aubert said that another advantage was that this water power could be harnessed at a comparatively low cost. Of the total Norwegian power now in use 42 per cent is used by the electro-chemical, and the electric-thermic industries. One sixth of the total world consumption of electrical power by these industries is now in use in Norway.

ICELAND STARTS NEW FACTORY
FOR MAKING HERRING OIL

A new government factory has been started in Iceland for making oil from herring and is located at Siglufjord. While oil has been made from Iceland herring before this, the new factory is so equipped that it can absorb the large catches which in many former instances could not be utilized because no means were available for taking care of the great hauls. Although the new factory has been built at government expense, it has been decided to leave the management in the hands of a co-operative company.

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